THE

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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LATEST MAIL DATES.

England	May 8	Hankow ...	June 15
San Francisco,	,, 20	Yokohama...	,, 12
Hongkong ...	June 14	Nagasaki ...	,, 16
Tientsin	,, 15	Foochow ...	,, 10

Shanghai mail advices of 6th May were received in London on the 11th June.

NOTICE.

I SHALL continue to carry on Business at AMOY and FORMOSA, as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

FRANCIS CASS.

Amoy, 10th June, 1891. 18jy 60

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1891.

THE contribution of Count d'Arnoux, Acting Commissioner of Customs at Ichang, to the Trade Reports for 1890, is an exceedingly interesting paper. He was able to announce that the revenue for the year was the largest ever collected at Ichang, while the trade of the port was Tls. 1,655,979 larger than in 1889. It is, of course, generally known that this is not the trade of Ichang itself, where the business is insignificant, the port "being merely the *entrepôt* of the commerce of Szechuan, its wants being but few and its productions being mostly consumed locally." The causes of the improvement noted were mainly two, the competition on the Hankow-Ichang route which led to a considerable lowering of the rates of freight, and the great demand for Indian cotton yarn. The Chinese will always ship by steamer rather than by junk if the difference in the freight rate is not prohibitory, and the women of Szechuan each of whom has her loom in her cottage have found the value of Indian yarn, so that while 6,783 piculs were imported in 1889, the importation rose to 69,708 piculs last year. To this must be added nearly 33,000 piculs which went from Hankow under transit pass to Szechuan, and are not taken cognisance of in the Ichang returns. Count d'Arnoux's remarks on this trade are worth quoting in full. He notes first that Szechuan has to rely on the eastern provinces for its supply of cotton, and "has found that Indian yarn and raw cotton, each retailed by the catty, do not differ much at present in price; so that the yarn spun from the raw cotton, at further cost, becomes more expensive than the foreign yarn. The bulky bale of cotton pays a larger freight from Ichang to Chungking; . . . it is charged heavier duties and likin at Ichang and Kueifu. . . . Besides, accidents on the Upper Yangtze are of frequent occurrence at the various rapids that have to be crossed, and while the damage done by immersion to a tightly packed bale of yarn is only superficial, that suffered by a bale of loosely-packed raw cotton is more serious. Indian yarn that has been wet can still be used for making cloth, inferior in colour, it is true; but raw cotton once water-damaged is, I am told, useless for the loom, and is only employed for making sewing thread and for padding garments. . . The cloth woven from the Indian yarn has the appearance of the ordinary native cloth; it is coarse, but strong and durable, and is in great request, principally in Yunnan and Kueichow. It is manufactured in pieces of some 55 feet in length by 1 foot 2 inches in breadth, and sells for about 1,200 cash per piece." English yarn, owing to its fineness, is in little demand in Szechuan. The large imports of Indian yarn were accompanied by a slight decrease in the import of cotton piece goods, as seems natural, but the sundry foreign imports all increased. The exports were well maintained, except in the case of musk, which we are told is being supplanted in Europe by artificial musk, "a substance having so absolutely the odour of musk that it can be employed in all instances instead of the animal secretion," and is considerably cheaper; and nutgalls, which were in reduced demand. It is when a nation goes into mourning for its sovereign in Europe, that the demand for nutgalls improves. Count d'Arnoux gives us an interesting account of the way the Szechuan trade is financed, the common rule being for the purchases in Shanghai to be liquidated by 20 per cent. in cash, and 80 per cent. in bills on Chungking. He also mentions that the new likin on native opium has been so well enforced at Ichang, that Tls. 45,000 were collected in four months. The values of the imports and exports in 1890, calculated as in the similar previous tables, were as under:—

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	Imports. H'k. Tls.	Exports. H'k. Tls.
Goods	3,653,170	2,766,860
Bullion	60,215	262,993
Total Tls.	3,718,385	3,029,853

Count d'Arnoux explains that the greater part of the treasure exported from Ichang goes by junk to Shashih, and does not come into the foreign customs returns at all.

The only river port that we have left to consider is Wuhu, which did not yield so large a revenue in 1890 as in 1889. The staple trade of Wuhu is the export of rice, and though the crop was unusually good in 1890, it suited certain officials to prohibit the export of rice in foreign-type vessels from March to August, so that for the whole year there was a deficiency of 578,532 piculs. Imports of foreign origin were fairly maintained, and those of native origin, the most prominent being native cloth, showed a large increase. The inland transit business was very large, and Mr. Acting Commissioner Spinney notices that during 1889 and a part of 1890 cotton goods to the value of over Tls. 300,000 were re-exported to Chinkiang and Hankow. "The foreign firm which managed the transactions disappeared during the summer, and this branch of its business is not likely to be resumed." The exports from Wuhu were well maintained, rice only excepted. Mr. Spinney devotes considerable space to the trade in native opium, which continues to compete very seriously with the Indian drug. The following is the table of the values of imports and exports:—

	Imports. H'k. Tls.	Exports. H'k. Tls.
Goods	3,991,898	3,499,086
Bullion	548,493	2,495,138
Total Tls.	4,540,391	5,994,224

Of the silver exported over one million taels was sent to Chinkiang, a large portion of it being to pay for salt at Yangchow.

Summary of News.

The English mail of 8th May arrived here on the 13th inst., by the P. & O. Co.'s str. *Peshawur*.

The German mail of 12th May arrived here on the 15th inst, by the N.D.L. str. *Bayern*.

A mail leaves to-morrow morning for Europe, by the P. & O. Co.'s str. *Ravenna*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SUPPLIED THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY EXCLUSIVELY TO THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

A DISCREDITABLE BUSINESS.

London, 11th June.

The Baccarat case has resulted in a verdict for the defendants. The London Press criticise the connection of the Prince of Wales with the scandal.

THE AGREEMENT WITH PORTUGAL.

London, 12th June.

The African convention largely extends the British sphere in Manica also on the right bank of the Shiré.

THE BACCARAT SCANDAL.

London, 14th June.

Sir William Gordon Cumming has been removed from the Army.

THE ANTI-CHRISTIAN RIOTS.

The French China squadron is ordered to the mouth of the Yangtze.

A MELANCHOLY BUSINESS.

London, 15th June.

The prosecution of M. de Lesseps for illegal issues of Panama Canal Stock has commenced.

THE BEHRING SEA DIFFICULTY.

London, 17th June.

England and the United States have ratified the agreement to close the season for sealing in Behring Sea until May.

THE RAUB MINES. RESULT OF CRUSHING.

The crushing at Raub has yielded 925 ounces of gold for 1,350 tons of stone—that is nearly 14 dwts. to the ton.—*China Mail*.

FINANCIAL PROPOSALS IN SPAIN.

Madrid, 22nd May.

In the Chambers the commercial interest has opposed the idea of prolonging the privileges of the Bank of Spain, also the unlimited issue of paper money.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

At a meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Madrid it was unanimously resolved to petition for the suppression of the duties payable in the ports of Spain on Colonial products. It was also proposed that the Customs regulations in the Philippines should be reformed on the basis recommended by the Manila Chamber of Commerce.—*Manila Comercio*.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND DISPUTE.

London, 30th May.

The Government do not intend to proceed further with Lord Knutsford's Newfoundland bill.

THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS.

Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina with the Regent has laid the foundation stone of a hospital at Amsterdam. Immense crowds greeted the Queen and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

ITALY AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

1st June.

The Marquis Rudini, Prime Minister of Italy, has announced that is is the intention of Italy to adhere firmly to the triple alliance.

THE BACCARAT SCANDAL.

2nd June.

The action for libel brought by Colonel Gordon Cumming is now being tried by Lord Chief Justice Coleridge. The plaintiff in testifying solemnly denied that there was any attempt at cheating on his part.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

3rd June.

The financial situation in the Argentine is daily becoming more serious.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND DIFFICULTY.

The Admiral of the French squadron at St. George's Bay has warned the Newfoundlanders not to sell bait to the Americans; the Government has called the attention of France to this infraction of British sovereign rights.

4th June.

In his evidence in the suit for libel now being tried Colonel Gordon Cumming admitted that he did nothing to clear himself until the scandal was made public. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales testified to the friendship existing between himself and Colonel Gordon Cumming, and stated that he saw nothing of the cheating referred to but was obliged to believe the unanimous statement of others that the plaintiff had been detected cheating.

MR BALFOUR ON IRELAND.

5th June.

The Right Honourable A. J. Balfour, in addressing a meeting, said that the condition of Ireland was so satisfactory that it was now possible to suspend the criminal conspiracy provisions of the Crimes Act.

THE BACCARAT SCANDAL.

At the trial now proceeding several persons testified to witnessing cheating on the part of Colonel Gordon Cumming. It has transpired that the counters used belonged to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

11th June.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge has given a verdict in favour of the defendants. The London press criticise the Prince of Wales' connection with the scandal.—*Singapore papers*.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

1891.		Fahr. Thermometer. Min.	Max.	Rainfall in inches.
June	12	65°.0	77°.5	.....
,,	13	67°.0	79°.6	.....
,,	14	68°.7	75°.2	0.97
,,	15	67°.0	89°.0	.....
,,	16	69°.6	92°.0	.....
,,	17	69°.5	89°.0	.....
,,	18	66°.5	82°.6	.....

1890.		Min.	Max.	Rainfall in inches.
June	12	66°.2	74°.0	Trace.
,,	13	69°.4	77°.7	1.02
,,	14	68°.8	77°.0	.....
,,	15	68°.5	79°.6	.....
,,	16	67°.2	70°.6	0.36
,,	17	62°.6	68°.0	1.10
,,	18	65°.0	69°.6	1.19

Sicawei weather report, 13th June: At Nagasaki and Shanghai the movements of the barometer were very irregular yesterday. At Amoy and Pagoda Anchorage the barometer has begun to rise. The depression is travelling to the N.W. Sunday, 14th June. — Yesterday the barometer remained steady at Vladivostock and in Japan. At Tientsin and Shanghai it fell precipitately. This morning the fall continued at Shanghai. The depression is approaching. In the S. the barometer is very irregular, with gentle breezes from E. and N.E.—15th June: Yesterday the barometer dropped rather suddenly at all the southern stations with moderately strong wind from S.W. at Hongkong. There has been a similar fall at Tientsin and Shanghai. To-day it is rising again slowly at Shanghai but without reaching the normal height.—16th June: Yesterday the barometer remained high at Vladivostock and Tokio, and fell at Tientsin and Nagasaki. At Shanghai it rose to about the normal height. In the south it rose rapidly. Another depression over the China Sea has been advised from Manila.—17th June: Yesterday the barometer recovered briskly at all the coast stations, north as well as south. To-day it is still rising at Shanghai, and has reached the normal height. Light winds everywhere.—18th June: Yesterday the barometer fell at Tokio, but continued to rise at Vladivostock, Nagasaki, Tientsin and Shanghai. In the south it remained at the usual height. The winds appear to indicate a depression over the China Sea, travelling to the west.

Admiral Besnard, Commander-in-Chief of the French naval forces in these waters, arrived here on Monday night in the *Triomphante* and has since hoisted his flag on board the *Villars*.

The Spanish man-of-war *Velasco*, from Manila, and H.M.S. *Redpole*, from Nagasaki, arrived here on Tuesday morning. Admiral Richards, in the *Alacrity*, arrived here on Tuesday night.

The French gunboat *Aspic* left here on Sunday morning for the river ports. Mr. Mathie is her pilot.

H.M.S. *Peacock* left for Chinkiang yesterday morning to relieve the *Swift*, and the

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Admiral leaves for Hankow in the *Alacrity* on Sunday, if the incoming French mail has been delivered by that time.

Owing to the uncertain state of affairs at Hankow, the German gunboat *Iltis* has moved up to that port from Kiukiang. It is reported at Hankow, that the Viceroy has stated that although he has lots of soldiers, he cannot depend upon them.—The *Porpoise* at night flashes her electric light to show would-be rioters that they are not asleep on board the ship.

When the *Pekin* left Hankow the *Porpoise*, *Vipère* and *Iltis* were in port. The latter vessel is returning to Shanghai to take on board her new crew who came out in the *Bayern*, her place at Hankow being taken by the *Wolf*. The U.S.S. *Palos* and French cruiser *Inconstant* were at Kiukiang, H.M.S. *Linnet* and a Chinese gunboat at Wuhu, H.M.S. *Swift* and the French gunboat *Aspic* at Chinkiang, the French flagship *Triomphante* at Woosung, and H.M.S. *Peacock* bound up the Yangtze.

The Russian men-of-war *Mandjour* and *Korèyetz* arrived here yesterday from Nagasaki and will shortly proceed up the Yangtze. There are three other Russian ships awaiting orders at Nagasaki to come over to Shanghai if necessary.

We notice that Admiral Belknap has promptly communicated to the Japan papers the telegrams he has received from time to time as to the position of affairs in China. Our authorities might well imitate the U.S. Admiral's readiness to let people know what is going on, and unwillingness to be trammeled by red tape.

A missionary writing from Nanking says the people have burned the Viceroy in effigy, with an arrow stuck through his heart, and that placards are posted all over the city charging the Viceroy with seceding from the Kolao Hui.

Owing to the disturbance which occurred at Chinkiang some time ago by Manchu soldiers, the District Magistrate was removed from his post. This was done to appease the Manchus. We now learn that the Tartar General has been relieved of his office, probably as a counterbalance in favour of the Chinese. The Tartar General was relieved of his post for laxity of discipline on his part.

Owing to the unsettled state of affairs at Soochow all the ladies connected with the Missions in that city have left it, and arrived at Shanghai on Friday morning last.

The Sisters at Sicawei have requested the parents of the native children in their charge to take them away from the institution for a time.

A mandarin in charge of troops outside Shanghai, finding that most of the missionaries had come into the Settlement, asked those who were still out on Friday night not to desert their missions. He said that if the missionaries remained at their stations, there would be less likelihood of their missions being burnt down.

A colporteur who arrived at Wusieh three days after the recent riot there, writes to say that at the date of his letter all was quiet there and that he was surrounded by natives eager to buy his books, more so than at any other time. The church that was burnt, we learn from another source, was not the one in the suburbs that is so well known to foreigners, but one inside the city.

The following story is told as to the examination at Wuhu of one of the rioters: we do not vouch for its truth, but it is at least very probable. The prisoner was being forced under torture to give the names of the leaders of the Kolao Hui who had organised the riot at Wuhu: "All the military officers in the province," he said. "Nonsense," said the judge, "give us some individual names." The prisoner still refused. "My life," he said, "is forfeit in any case. If I give up the names, the Kolaos will kill me and the whole of my family, and wipe my name off the face of the earth. If I remain firm, you will kill me, but the Kolaos will take care of my family, and see that they come to no harm." And he refused to give up the names.

In the event of the fire bell ringing, a number of Volunteers have been told off to assemble at the Police Stations so as to guard the magazines and allow the Police to attend the fire in full force if necessary.

Some ten Manilamen, mostly quartermasters, having offered their services, have been sent out to Sicawei for the protection of the R. C. establishments there.

The Kolao Hui has various means of enticing members into its net. A man comes round to the kitchen of a Chinaman here selling choppers. The cook is tempted with one, and is told that he need not pay for it till he has tried it for a year, and proved that it is a good one. Meanwhile he is requested to sign his name in the pedlar's book. The next day the pedlar comes again and shows the unfortunate man that he has signed the roll of the Kolao Hui, and that it will be very uncomfortable for him unless he at once pays 400 cash for the society's ticket; and thus another member is recruited for this terrible organisation.

Among the passengers who left by the *Kobe Maru* on Friday last were Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Bennett. There was a large number of friends including a good sprinkling of ladies who went down to the steamer to see them off. The saloon table was covered with bouquets, the offering of friends.

In the return matches at tennis between the Cricket Club and Country Club on Wednesday on the Country Club's grounds, in the first set Douglas Jones and J. L. Scott for the Country Club beat A. E. Jones and L. Midwood for the Cricket Club by 6 to 3 and 6 to 1. In the second set Bruce Robertson and C. Tulloch for the Cricket Club beat W. Bullard and W. H. Drummond for the Country Club by 6 to 4 and 6 to 1; and in the deciding set the Cricket Club winners beat the Country Club winners by 6 to 3 and 6 to 2, thus winning the match. It may be mentioned that Mr. Bruce Robertson, who played for the Cricket Club, holds the Single and Double Championship Cups of the Country Club.

A most interesting game of lawn tennis was played yesterday at the Cricket Club grounds when Mr. A. T. R. Brown beat Mr. Bowring 15 to 13 in the first set, and 6 to 4 in the second. The score in the first set is the best on record in Shanghai.

"B" Company monthly cup competition came off on Friday and Saturday morning and was won by Sergeant Peace for the first time. There were only 4 competitors.

At a meeting of members of "A" Company, S.V.C., on Wednesday, Sergt. Hall was elected lieutenant in place of Lieut. Wingrove, who will shortly leave for home. Corpl. Cockey was elected sergeant, and Privates Gibson and Jensen corporals. Eleven new members have recently joined the Company, raising it almost to its full strength.

The eight members of the Artillery Team who won the Sham Fight Prize at the Spring meeting, have presented the trophy to Captain B. A. Clarke. It consists of a richly engraved silver salver, and on it is the following inscription:—"S. V. C. Spring meeting, 1891, Sham Fight Prize, won by the Artillery team. (Here follow the names of the members of the team.) Presented to Captain B. A. Clarke."

The China Camera Club has just issued a small pamphlet which will be of interest to photographers, being a reproduction of an address, delivered at a meeting of the Club on the 10th inst. by Prof. R. Hitchcock, of the Smithsonian Institute, on the subject of alkaline developers for gelatino-bromide plates.

A well-known Shanghailander who recently went home for a trip writes from Colorado Springs, under date 16th May:—"I reached Telluride on 11th inst. (May) where I met Mr. Fisher, the manager of the Sheridan and Mendota mines during Mr. Waters' absence; he provided horses and we rode to the mill. There are six sets of five stamps each, all driven by water, of which there is a superabundance at present. The only steam power used at present is for the electric light. The ore from the different mines is all kept separate and the name of the mine from which the ore came is placed on the front of the stamp frame through which it is passing. Fisher and the foreman at the mine seem to think the Sheridan and Mendota mines of equal value. Fisher says he would give $1,500,000 gold for the Sheridan if it were for sale. I was inclined to sell Sheridans, but after seeing the Sheridan I am not inclined to sell at all. * * * * * * Waters may be safely left to look after the interests of the shareholders in the Sheridan and Mendota mines. He has the reputation of being an able mining engineer, quick in decision, energetic and strict in business. You should not accept less than Tls. 500 for Sheridan shares."

A former Shanghailander, now settled at Kobe, writes:—"I shall be very glad if Shanghai and my friends there are in existence when this letter reaches the place where it once was. An "Express" sent round just a few moments ago makes it doubtful if any foreigners are alive there now. No doubt that the foreign Ministers at Peking will do something to protect their nationals some time next spring or summer, and when a new lot of foreigners come to live in these beautiful eastern countries, a new order of things will have been inaugurated. When the horse has gone, it is always well to shut the stable door. It would be excellent to have our Ministers and Consuls ponder over that old saying."

The first sod of the trans-Siberian railway was turned by the Czarevitch at Vladivostock on the 1st instant, and H.I.H. started westward on the 3rd, having previously telegraphed to Tokio that his wound was completely healed.

The telegram that we publish to-day means that an English jury has found that Sir William Gordon Cumming did cheat at baccarat, and the evidence must have been very conclusive for such a verdict to have been given.

From a Reuter's telegram received on Wednesday we learn that the gist of the imperial decree of Saturday last has been telegraphed home, and then wired out again to all the Eastern ports.

The *Moyune* arrived at Perim at about 7.30 p.m. on Wednesday, having so far beaten her previous record.

News was received yesterday of the failure of a large and old-established firm in Penang.

The June number of the *Chinese Illustrated News* is illustrated with, among others, a rather striking picture of the Golden Gate, San Francisco, and contains a number of interesting articles by foreign and Chinese writers. We have already drawn attention to the remarkable cheapness of this magazine.

The *London and China Express* says that Sir Thomas Wade had nothing to do with the changes in the Consulate here, and that "the scheme has been entirely perpetrated by the Foreign Office." How does this agree with Sir T. H. Sanderson's statement on behalf of Lord Salisbury that the scheme was "framed with the assistance of very competent advisers?"

There are buyers in Shanghai of handsome illustrated books, as the following prices realised at Mr. Noël's auction on Tuesday show. Most of them were handsomely bound or half-bound in morocco, and all were in good condition:—

	Tls.
The Turner Gallery, 1 vol.	39
Nash's Mansions of England in the olden time, 5 vols.	125
The British Gallery of Pictures, 1 vol.	26
Gould's Family of Trogons, 1 vol.	30

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The National Memorial to the Prince Consort, 1 vol.	20
The Keramic Art of Japan, 2 vols.	30
McIan's Costumes of the Highlanders, 2 vols.	31
The Doré Gallery, 2 vols.	30
The Works of Hogarth, 1 vol.	42
Dante's Inferno, 1 vol.	13
" Purgatory and Paradise, 1 vol.	13
The Picturesque World, 2 vols.	22
The Works of William Blake, 1 vol.	26
The Physical Atlas of Natural Phenomena, 1 vol.	23
The *Edition de luxe* of the works of Thackeray, 24 vols.	200

In another column will be found a note of the results recorded at the recent annual general meeting of the Standard Life Assurance Company, and intending assurers as well as actual policy-holders will see with great interest that the Company is able to declare a bonus for the five years ending 15th November last at the rate of 28s. per cent. per annum, and an intermediate bonus on policies of five years' standing (instead of ten years as hitherto) becoming claims between 15th November, 1891 and 15th November, 1895, at the rate of £1 per cent. per annum. It will be noted too that claims are now payable immediately on proof of death and title.

The Tientsin Famine Relief Committee have just issued in pamphlet form their report, showing the nature and amount of the distribution carried on in 1890-91. It states that "84 villages have received aid [20 of them twice], containing over 12,290 families of over 80,000 persons. The total distributed was Tls. 11,489.34 at a cost of Tls. 72.65, leaving a balance of Tls. 1,422.77; total, Tls. 12,984.76. Of this Tls. 10,093.60 was from the general fund, and Tls. 1,468.39 from the American Board fund, which with the balance Tls. 1,422.77 makes a total as above of Tls. 12,984.76, the amount received from the Bank." The particulars given as to methods of distribution will be read with interest, and the root of the whole question is touched by the following observations:—"When the great famine of 1878-80 occurred in Shansi and Shantung, during which more than 10 millions of people perished, there was abundance of food in other parts of the empire, enough to have prevented all suffering and death. But there were no adequate means of transportation. It took half the load of a pack animal to get the other half to the needy and the animal back again. These facts and the need of an adequate remedy have been pressed upon the high authorities, yet nothing has been done to prevent a like condition of things in similar circumstances. True, a better road has been made through the pass, but still the pack-mule and half rations exist and thousands of men would perish daily, should a similar drought occur again. During the flood of 1870-72 we had a similar state of things about us to that which exists now. Time and again has it been urged upon those in power that such calamities might be brought within control if not absolutely prevented: but here we are twenty years later, in the same conditions of suffering and death."

The report of the London Mission Hospital at Hankow has just been issued. It appears that the number of cases treated shows a steady increase, notwithstanding the fact that a similar work is now being carried on at the Hospital of the Wesleyan Mission at the upper end of Hankow. The number of out-patients treated in 1890 was 12,545. Various alterations and additions have been made to the building, including "a small but most invaluable wing, the Margaret Hospital for Women and Children. This building, erected by the generosity of Dr. John and of a few friends, in memory of Mrs. Margaret John, was opened on the 22nd March of the current year. The total cost, including building and furnishing the site, was Tls. 864.88." It is hoped that before long a lady doctor will be appointed to attend to the women and children. The managers of the institution will no doubt be glad to receive monetary help, there being a debit balance of Tls. 217.92 at the commencement of the year.

The mail brings the news of the death of Barry Sullivan, the last prominent member of the old school of actors of the legitimate drama, at the age of 67. He made his first appearance on the Cork stage when he was 16 years old.

The Statistical Department of the Customs has sent us a copy of the *Customs Gazette, Fines and Confiscations for 1890*. The depravity of humanity is too darkly shown by the fact that the unsuccessful attempts at smuggling in one year at the Chinese treaty ports—Corea is not included—fill no less than 272 pages. The confiscations in Shanghai in 1890 amounted to a total value of Hk. Tls. 6,635, and the fines to Tls. 1,190. Ichang is the only port which comes out with a perfectly clean record, Lungchow coming next.

The body on whom the inquest was opened on Wednesday was not that of Joseph Proctor as supposed. He had been absent from his vessel, the *Pingsuey*, but before the steamer left the captain reported that Proctor was on board. There was a fireman reported absent from the *Palinurus*, but he followed the vessel down river in a sampan, and got on board safe. There is no one missing from the Sailors' Home, so that at present it is not known who the deceased was.

The first three prizes in the Manila Lottery have, according to a telegram received yesterday, fallen to numbers 29,124; 15,538; and 5,568.

The *Glenavon* is under Hunt's Wharf sheers shipping the boilers, stamps and locomotives for the ore mills at Hankow. Some of this plant went up to Hankow, in a Glen boat last year, but as there were no appliances for discharging it, it was brought on to Shanghai and landed here.

On Tuesday afternoon the Japanese Consul held an inquest on the body of a Japanese which was found floating in the river at the mouth of the Soochow Creek. The deceased had a wound under the chin and another at the back of the head leading to the inference that the man had been murdered.

The *Yokohama Maru* arrived on Tuesday morning with dates from Yokohama to the 10th, Kobe the 11th, and Nagasaki the 10th instant.—A government charter has at last been granted for the construction of docks at Yokohama on the plans proposed by Maj.-Gen. Palmer, R.E.—The phenomenal hail-storm at Yokohama on the 6th necessitated the postponement of the Japanese Fair in the Bluff Gardens, but it came off with great success on the 8th.—The Czar is quite satisfied with the sentence passed on Tsuda Sanzo.—Sir William and Lady Des Vœux have had an audience of the Emperor and Empress.—Mr. J. R. Anglin, manager and formerly proprietor, of the *Japan Gazette*, died at Kowaki-dani on the 8th.—Mr. Miln and his company have been playing *Julius Cæsar* and the *Merchant of Venice* to Japanese audiences at the Minatoza Theatre, the first representations of the kind.—The *Ishizaki Maru*, belonging to Mr. Ishizaki of Idzumimura was totally lost on the night of the 4th, with all on board, some fifty souls. She was on her way from Otaru to Yokohama with 1,320 tons of coal.—The Czarevitch has sent $1,000 to the Tokio Charity Hospital.—The Kobe and Osaka merchants are decidedly "smart." One syndicate, being outbid by another at the sale of the *Albany's* wreck, immediately bought the island of Matsushima, on which the wreck took place, for $200. The owners of the wreck were then told that they could only use the island on paying a rent of $500 a month for it.—Prince George of Greece returned to Yokohama from Vladivostock in the *Koréyetz* and went on to San Francisco, homeward-bound, in the *Gaelic*.—An attempt is being made by the residents at Kobe to get a piece of land suitable for a race course, and Governor Hayashi has promised to do all in his power to further the movement.—A volunteer Fire Brigade is being formed by the foreign residents in Nagasaki.—Two new light houses are being erected, at Inaho-saki on the west coast of Hokkaido, and at Ishikari.—Damaged cargo ex *Takachiho Maru*, principally piece-goods, was sold at auction at Nagasaki on the 6th, and realised over $7,000.—The *Impériouse* and *Redpole*, H.M. ships, were at Nagasaki on the 10th, and the latter has since come on to Shanghai.

The *Daily Press* says:—A rumour has been in circulation in town to the effect that the National Bank of China has suffered and is about to liquidate. We are assured that the affairs of this Bank have not suffered in any way and are progressing satisfactorily. Mr. Playfair, late of the Oriental Bank, has been appointed manager in Hongkong. The Bank's new premises are progressing with all speed and it is expected that they will be finished in about two months and that the regular business will then commence.

The *Bayern* brought us Hongkong dates to the 12th instant.—Chief-Justice Sir James Russell has gone to Japan to take the baths at Ashinoyu.—The manager of the Labuk Planting Co. and his brother, the Messrs. Van Marle, have been condemned at Sandakan to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of $3,000, and six months' imprisonment and a fine of $1,000, respectively, for torturing coolies, to extort a confession as to certain stolen money.—The Judge who embargoed the Hongkong Bank's money at Manila has been dismissed, and it is believed the embargo will soon be removed.—Messrs. Shewan & Co. are carrying on a portion of Messrs. Russell & Co.'s business in Hongkong, and Mr. C. M. Adamson has been appointed acting agent for the Yangtze Insurance Association.—Citizen G. F. Train arrived at Singapore in time to catch the *Moyune*, in which he proceeds as far as Suez.—Two Chinese passengers by the *Cardiganshire* were arrested in Hongkong last Wednesday on a charge of drugging and robbing a fellow passenger, and locked up at the Police Station. One succeeded in committing suicide in his cell by hanging himself with his own *queue*, and the other was discharged the next day.

We have received one day's later news from Hongkong. In the cross suits between Mr. Hancock and the Shameen Hotel Co., Ld., judgment was given on the 3rd for Mr. Hancock for $36, but the question of costs was reserved. On the 12th the acting Chief Justice awarded him costs, on the ground that he had offered to compromise, and the company had refused.—The *Benlawers* took out a valuable consignment of Persian cats for the Sultan of Johore.—The *Indépendance Tonkinoise* contends that the only way to keep out Bombay yarns and English goods, with which France cannot compete, is the development of the cultivation of cotton, and at the same time the establishment of spinning and weaving mills in Tongking itself. But what good will that do the French manufacturers, who look on French Indo-China as their natural prey?—The *Hongkong Telegraph* says:—After being closed for some seven years the Back Reach of the Canton River is to be once more available, the official opening being fixed for the 22nd inst. That means the extinction of Whampoa, practically, as all vessels drawing up to about eighteen feet will be now able to go right on to Canton.

The *China Mail* says:—"We hear that Mr. W. J. Mackeen, formerly sub-manager of the Oriental Bank Corporation in London, has been appointed Acting Manager of the National Bank of China in Hongkong. He may be expected here, with a small staff of assistants, about 20th July, when it is hoped the new offices will be ready."

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Miscellaneous Articles.

THE COLLECTIVE NOTE.

13th June.

THE Foreign Representatives at Peking have collectively asked the Tsung-li Yamên in a formal note whether it considers that the government can protect foreign life and property in China, and what steps it proposes to take to do it; if the reply, for which the Foreign representatives are now waiting, is unsatisfactory, foreign governments will take measures for the protection of their subjects or citizens. The question itself implies a doubt of the power or will of the Chinese government; but yet as the Tsung-li Yamên can only make one answer, it really does not seem much use asking it. It is a part of the general weakness and flabbiness that characterise the dealings of foreign Powers with China nowadays. Whether it can or cannot, the Chinese government *does* not at the present moment protect foreign life and property; and that is the position on which the Ministers should act, without wasting time on notes and replies which cannot possibly do any good to any one, while during the delay the rioting and incendiarism continue from day to day.

THE SITUATION.

15th June.

IT is no doubt premature to say that the riots are over, but what fresh news we have is certainly reassuring. The account which we print this morning from Soochow of the Wusieh affair seems to discredit the idea that the incendiarism there was the work of the same band that burnt at Tanyang; it appears to have been a local disturbance, which may possibly have been led by one or two Chinkiang men. At Soochow the authorities were willing and able to prevent any overt act, and we gather that the Viceroy at Nanking is able to prevent any farther outbreak there. As was to be expected, there are reports of the farther destruction of Roman Catholic property in this province, but these properties are small isolated chapels apparently undefended. According to the native papers H.E. Chang Chih-tung has advised the missionaries to give up collecting orphans for the present, but there seems from our own advices to be little doubt of his will and ability to put down any hostile movement in the three cities at the junction of the Han and the Yangtze, and Mr. Boden, the last Wusueh resident, has come safely into Hankow. The residents at Hankow held a defence meeting on Wednesday last, at which they concluded that they were perfectly able to defend themselves, and to send assistance parties to the neighbouring stations, if necessary. It will be seen that our correspondent "Spes" and Mr. Hudson Taylor are at one in recommending the missionaries to stick to their posts as long as possible; for there is no doubt that to leave a station empty invites the mob to pillage. Mr. Hudson Taylor, we are informed, telegraphed to his people at Takutang not to evacuate the mission; and this course was only adopted in deference to the urgent representations of the British Consul at Kiukiang. There would be no wisdom in relaxing our precautions here; but there seems to be everywhere less disposition to riot than there was.

THE IMPERIAL DECREE.

16th June.

THE collective note of the Foreign Representatives at Peking has resulted in the issue on Saturday last of an Imperial Decree, a translation of which will be found in another column. The decree is a consequence of a memorial from the Tsungli Yamên to the throne, recounting the outbreaks at Wuhu, Tanyang, and Wusueh. The terms of the decree are all that could be desired. The Emperor refers to the fact that the treaties with foreign Powers provide for the free promulgation of Christianity in China, and praises the Christian religion. Long years have passed since these treaties were made, and Chinese and foreigners have lived on friendly terms. "How is it that lately churches have been burnt and destroyed almost simultaneously? It is certainly strange and astounding." The trouble is attributed to the evil men who are always ready to spread false rumours, and mislead the minds of the people, drawing after them peaceful and good people, "with the expectation that an opportunity will occur for plunder." The Viceroys and Governors of the Liang Kiang, Hukuang, Kiangsu, Anhui and Hupeh, are to put down these bad men with the strong hand. The local officials are to devise measures for the protection of foreign life and property, merchant and missionary. If they fail in their duty, "let the higher authorities report the exact state of the case and have such officials cashiered." The Tartar Generals, Viceroys and Governors are to settle up promptly the claims arising out of these riots, "and not allow the subordinate officials to delay and procrastinate."

This decree is satisfactory enough at first sight, and we have seen that the officials are bestirring themselves to keep order at last; but it does not say much for the way in which Peking is kept informed of what is going on in the Empire, that the Emperor should have found the news so astounding. The fact is, that there is a vast deal going on in China of which the Peking government knows nothing until it is brought to its notice in this rude way. There is no such system of *espionage* in China as flourished in Japan before the Restoration and is still not entirely unknown there. Such is the absence of centralisation in China, that if a Viceroy keeps order in his province, and sends up to Peking a fair proportion of his annual assessment, the Central Government does not know, and does not want to know, what is going on in his province, unless some meddling Censor pokes his nose in, and draws the Throne's attention to some mess he has discovered. We saw not long ago that the Emperor had to learn the facts about the growth of opium in China from Sir Robert Hart, not from his native officials. As a well-known correspondent writes us: "Not only the Emperor and Empress Dowager and the members of the Imperial family, but all the high officers of the government, stick in Peking always. They never travel in the country, and are entirely at the mercy of the high local officials in the provinces as regards information, who report as they please, and act as they please. A British Minister who understood Chinese ways, and travelled about every year more or less, and gathered information in all parts, could revolutionise Peking and would be greatly feared by the government. By sticking in Peking always he knows practically nothing and has no influence whatever."

Meanwhile, though active measures are now being taken, and a few rioters have been arrested, bambooed, cangued, or decapitated, the officials have not succeeded in catching any of the leaders, or in discovering the organisation. There can be little doubt that there was an organisation, which was roused to action by the economies of the Viceroy at Nanking, and made use of the anti-Christian feelings always latent in the people, and kept alive by the calumnious literature which is constantly being disseminated from Hunan, with the covert encouragement of many of the officials. Among the Hunan worthies whom the Taiping rebellion brought to the front, there was none whose name is more respected than Pêng Yü-lin, the late Admiral of the Yangtze. An anti-Christian tract bearing his name has been assiduously disseminated during the past year at all the river ports. It bears on its cover the words: "The devils' religion must be destroyed. Read this book minutely and tell every one about it. However numerous the devils are, they must be destroyed and annihilated." The destruction of Roman Catholic establishments in the country is accordingly going on still; as is the digging-up of Christian cemeteries to see if confirmation cannot be found or manufactured of such horrors as are related in the anti-Christian tracts. This work is actually done by officials, and the deputy Suen, when examined at Tanyang before his superiors, excused himself by protesting that it was not 80 coffins that he had opened, but only 78, and that he had done it for the sake of the Christians, in order to prove to the people that there were not 1,000 coffins there. We should have heard of further outbreaks and incendiarism in this part of the

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province, but for the firmness of the French Consul-General, M. Wagner, whose telegrams to the Futai at Soochow woke up the authorities there and at Sungkiang, so that not only are the establishments at Soochow protected, but the Sungkiang authorities have sent a hundred soldiers to guard the Hills. But if the government at Peking is as much in earnest as the imperial decree of Saturday last indicates, it must stop one of the largest sources of this anti-Christian feeling, the dissemination of the scurrilous, mendacious, and abominable pamphlets which come in such quantities from Hunan. It is to be feared that is a measure which will overtask even Chang Chih-tung's energies.

RECENT TRAVEL IN TIBET.

17th June.

A successful journey by two French travellers has been completed from the Kirghis country east of Lake Aral to Tongking. The travellers were M. Gabriel Bonvalot and Prince Henri of Orleans, and the interest of their enterprise is much increased by the novelty of the route. They were received by the French Geographical Society in the amphitheatre of the Sorbonne on the 31st of January last. At that meeting M. de Quatrefages made the announcement that the Society had conferred on the travellers its large gold medal. It took a year to reach Yunnan, where they arrived from beyond the Tienshan on 5th September, 1890. During this year of travel they were all the time in Chinese territory. After passing the Ural mountains they had crossed the Kirghis steppes for 1,000 miles in Western Siberia, then getting among the lakes which cluster near the Russian and Chinese frontier at Kuldja, the chief city of Ili. Thirty-six degrees of longitude east of this point is Peking, and the corresponding distance taken westward touches nearly the eastern shore of the Black Sea. To the east all the territory is Chinese. To the west it is all Russian. Their course, however, was not east but south-east, first a thousand miles to Lhassa and then another thousand to Hanoi in Tongking. Thus they had about two thousand miles to travel after leaving Russian territory till they reached French territory. Through all this journey they would be in the Chinese empire.

At the outset of their journey they met with Father Dedekens, a Belgian missionary, who consented to accompany them. They first crossed the Tienshan mountains and proceeded to Lobnor, a lake which is near Kokonor and Tibet. Here they laid in stores for six months. They crossed three chains of mountains going to the southward. It was winter and the cold intense. Sometimes they were 13,000 feet high. Limiting their caravan they travelled with not more than fourteen men, forty camels and eighteen horses. On 31st December, they encountered a violent storm and lost their way when they were travelling in a country 16,000 feet high. They followed the 90th meridian, having no way marks to go by. They passed mountains, geysers, and extinct volcanoes. The height rose to 19,000 feet in a pass they crossed. When the land sank again to 16,000 feet, they met with wild yaks, antelopes and other animals, but saw no birds nor was there any vegetation at this point so far above the level of the sea. The only water was melted ice, and cooking was impracticable. Two men died and several of the animals. At last they reached Tengrinor, a lake which lies north-west of Lhassa, and here they met with Tibetan authorities and many horsemen. Here negotiations began which were protracted for forty-five days. At length the Tibetans agreed to admit the truth of their story and provided them with the means of continuing their journey, they having lost all their own means of transport. They were not allowed apparently to see Lhassa, but proceeded to Batang on the frontier of China Proper by what is termed the small route. They were the first Europeans to take this route, which was a specially interesting one on this account. Independent tribesmen at the request of the Lamas furnished the travellers with fresh yaks and horses. Their course was to the south-east down the valleys of the great rivers which irrigate China and the Burmese peninsula. Wild animals abounded. In three days they saw twenty-three bears. In many parts of the valleys there is cultivation and villages are met with. They were descending towards the level of China and thought they saw the sources of the Yangtzekiang on the south side of a colossal chain of mountains which they called Monts Dupleix. On this range at 8,800 feet high they found tertiary fossil bivalves, and in the same region they met with iron and lead. At the foot of the same chain they found grey monkeys with long hair and short tails. They seemed to be isolated and had not been seen before, nor were they seen afterwards.

After travelling over twelve hundred miles of a new and unknown route they arrived at Batang, where they met Chinese, and soon after reached Tatsienlu. Here they found Roman Catholic missionaries, their compatriots, and were most heartily welcomed. On looking up their note books they saw that they had been nine months on the way from Russian territory. They took a month to recruit. The colossal magnificence of the valley scenery could not prevent their being fatigued. The experience of wild loneliness and intense cold on the high lands of Tibet, the vexatious delay near Lhassa and the perpetual tramp had thoroughly wearied them, and they took the much needed rest. While at this point they would naturally collect a mass of facts in the Romish mission respecting the surrounding regions, eastern Tibet, the scenery, the mountains and the aboriginal tribes. What the missionaries did not know the converts would tell them. A country so grand in mountain scenery, with its great rivers and many wonders, has not been exhaustively described by Père David or Baber, or Cooper or Gill or Virgil Hart. The French gold medallists will have more to tell about Szechuan than the public yet know, and this will appear in some book yet to see light. But the treasure of the coming volume will be the experiences they had on the way between Lobnor and Batang, for there they were quite out of the common world, and Africa itself has nothing like it, because of the immense height of the plateau which is bounded by the Himalayas on the south and the Kuenlun chain on the north. Tibet is like Switzerland in this one respect. The Kuenlun is the Jura and the Himalayas are the Alps. But it differs in another important respect. Tibet is as high in parts as the top of Mont Blanc, and the Himalayas are twice as high as that mountain. It is this strange country that our travellers have explored. At the end they will tell how they reached Yunnan and passed down the Red River, and what admiration and congratulation they excited at Hanoi among the French residents.

ON THE 'ENORMOUS ANTIQUITY' OF THE EAST.

18th June.

The May number of the *Nineteenth Century* contains an address by Professor Max. Müller "On the 'Enormous Antiquity' of the East." It is the Inaugural Address delivered before the Royal Asiatic Society in March last, and the Professor, while expressing his unwillingness to do anything to dispel the golden cloud of mystery which surrounds the sanctuary of the primeval wisdom of the East, points out that the distinguishing feature of modern oriental research, is the endeavour to bring the East closer to the West, and to show that there is no great dividing line between them; that the Easterns are "people exactly like ourselves in their strength and in their weakness, in their ideals and their failures, in their hopes and their despairs." He has already said that "so long as the Egyptian is a mere mummy to us, the Babylonian a mere image in stone, the Jew a prophet the Hindu a dreamer, the Chinaman a joke, we are not yet oriental scholars." To become oriental scholars we must realise that we are the same people as these mysterious Easterns.

Mere antiquity should have no charm. We have little in our museums more than 4,000 years old, and "man's life on earth is only in its beginnings. The future before him is immense; the past that lies behind us is but the short preface to a work that will require many volumes before it is finished, before man has become what he was meant to be." What a poor thing the civilisation of

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which we think so much will look to the men of A.D. 4891. Even the antiquity of 3,000 or 4,000 years that we assign to the literary and artistic remains in our museums is only conjectural; the difference between authentic and constructive history must not be forgotten; the former "begins when we have the testimony of a contemporary, or an eye-witness, testifying to the events which he relates." All other history and chronology are constructive, resting on deduction. They may be as true as authentic history, but the difference between the two must not be forgotten.

The authentic history of India does not begin before the third century B.C. But the Vedic hymns date back constructively to 1500 B.C., and the language in which they are written must have then existed so long, that when we ask how many centuries it must have taken," ordinary chronology seems altogether to collapse, and we should feel grateful if geological chronology would allow us to extend the limits assigned to man's presence on earth beyond the end of the Glacial Period." Constructive Egyptian chronology carries us back to 4000 B.C., or about the period fixed by the dates in the Bible for the Creation. But this last date is entirely conjectural, and the books of Moses, as we have them now, cannot be referred to an earlier date than about 500 B.C. In the history of the Jews, therefore, the aucient dates are of a purely constructive character. Chinese history is entirely constructive for everything before 213 B.C., the date of the burning of the books. It is claimed that authentic history began with the Emperor Yao in B.C. 2357, and that not all the books were actually burnt, but some were recovered from hiding-places or from memory; "yet authentic history in China cannot be said to date from before the burning of the books and the beginning of the Han dynasty." Babylonian literature is said to date back to 4,000 B.C., but this chronology is entirely constructive.

But whatever the date at which oriental history begins what is the value of mere antiquity? "If we can discover in the past the key to some of the riddles of the present, if we can link the past to the present by the strong chains of cause and effect; if we can unite the broken and scattered links of tradition into one continuous wire, then the electric spark of human sympathy will flash from one end to the other. The most remote antiquity will cease to be remote. It will be brought near to us, home to us, close to our very heart. *We* shall be the ancients of the world, and the distant childhood of the human race will be to us like our own childhood." An eloquent passage, and one that marks the paradox that we call the old times what was really the youth of the world, and appeal to the wisdom of antiquity, when we know ten times as much as the ancients did.

In his further discussion of the antiquity of the East, the Professor goes on to show that we all speak Sanskrit, the language of the Aryan race. So far from there being a great gulf between us and the East, "our modern languages stand now before us as the most ancient languages of the world. . . . The people who migrated into India thousands of years before the beginning of our era"—this is, we presume, constructive chronology—"spoke the same language which we speak in England." The numerals are a prominent instance. In Sanskrit, Zend, Armenian, Greek, Latin, Slavonic, Celtic, and English we find exactly the same series of numerals; but so far back does this go that we cannot tell the etymology of these numerals; there is nothing to indicate why six was ever called six, or seven seven. After some farther reference to India, Babylon, and Egypt, the Professor comes to China, and asks why it is that the public at large takes no interest in Chinese history? "Because there are no intellectual bonds that unite us with ancient China. We have received nothing from the Chinese. There is no electric contact between the white and the yellow race. It has not been brought near to our hearts. China is simply old, very old—that is, remote and strange. If Chinese scholars would bring the ancient literature near to us, if they would show us something in it that really concerns us, something that is not merely old but eternally young, Chinese studies would soon take their place in public estimation by the side of Indo-European, Babylonian and Egyptian scholarship. There is no reason why China should remain so strange, so far removed from our common interests." This is another plea for that history of China for which we asked the other day; but even now there are a number of writings about China attainable, mostly the work of the younger school of sinologues, that contradict the Professor. The old jest about the oppositions of things in China to the West re-appears from time to time in the newspapers, sometimes as true of China and sometimes of Japan; but there are plenty of books easily accessible nowadays giving deeper and truer views of China past and present, showing that human nature in China is much the same as it is in the West, and that there are plenty of intellectual bonds to unite us with China, if we take the trouble to look for them.

R. MONCKTON MILNES.

19th June.

AMID all the troubles and rumours of troubles, the doubts whether we have a revolution before us, or whether these burnings and outbreaks are only the revenge of the Kolao Hui on the new Viceroy of Nanking, extended by the hope of plunder which animates the idle and desperate to be found in all towns; the stories of troops revolting and officials tacitly conniving at the display of anti-Christian fanaticism, it is a great pleasure to turn to a good book for a while, and send our minds back to past days in England. Of all good new books there is none better than a good biography, and of all the good biographies of recent years there is none better than Mr. T. Wemyss Reid's *Life, Letters, and Friendships of Richard Monckton Milnes, first Lord Houghton*, published by Cassell and Co., Limited. Born in 1809 and dying in 1885, the son of a man who refused a seat in the Cabinet, and himself always a most welcome guest in the best English society, he lived through the period in which the modern England was formed, and was a friend of every one of note in his own country and of a large number of notable men of other countries. A good man, a kind friend, a poet, an excellent talker, the lines which Tennyson wrote of A. H. Hallam might have been well written of R. M. Milnes:—

> "And thus he bore without abuse
> The grand old name of gentleman,
> Defamed by every charlatan,
> And soiled with all ignoble use."

If it is much to be worthy of such a biography as this, it is also much to find a biographer worthy of such a subject, and Mr. Wemyss Reed has proved himself entirely worthy to be the biographer of Milnes, and has been remarkably successful in his task. And what a task it was! Mr. Reid says in his introduction, "The heart of the biographer knows its own bitterness. It has been no light task to select from some thirty thousand letters addressed to Milnes by all sorts and conditions of people. . . . It is the *real* Milnes whom his biographer has tried to paint in these pages; not the outward Milnes, as he appeared to those who saw him only at a distance—the hero of a hundred more or less apocryphal legends; the wit upon whom a thousand jokes he had never uttered were fathered; the man of fashion whose unconventional originality had so far impressed itself upon the popular mind that there was hardly any eccentricity too audacious to be attributed him by those who knew him only by repute."

The literary epicure, before he rudely begins to devour a book like this, will first look lovingly at the tables of contents, and what a feast they offer! The names of all the great men of the second and third quarters of the century come into them; but still greater is the provocation when the epicure turns to the forty-six closely printed pages of Index. This makes the book not merely the delight of a few hours, but a book of reference for always, a superior *Men of the Time*. Lord Beaconsfield has half a column in this index; Carlyle more than a column; Gladstone nearly a column. Actors, authors, poets, politicians, divines, they are all here, with letters to or from them. Stories and anecdotes abound. Here we find the authentic form of hundreds of stories

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that have gone the round for years, attributed now to one great man, now to another. Here is Wordsworth, as Poet Laureate, invited to a masked ball at Buckingham Palace at the age of seventy-five. He is told that Milnes is thinking of going in the character of Chaucer. "If Richard Milnes goes to the Queen's ball in the character of Chaucer," said the patriarch of English poetry, "it only remains for me to go to it in that of Richard Milnes." A more characteristic story could not be told. A story is told of the first visit of Thackeray to Fryston, which throws light upon the relations of Monckton Milnes' father and his son, and upon the esteem in which the former was held by the friends of the latter. "When Thackeray was introduced to the older man, who still retained the courtly manner of his youth, Mr. Milnes, having ascertained that his guest smoked, said; 'Pray consider yourself at liberty, Mr. Thackeray, to smoke in any room in this house except my son's. I am sorry to say he does not allow it.' 'Richard, my boy,' exclaimed the famous novelist, slapping his friend on the back, 'what a splendid father has been thrown away upon you!'" The stories of Carlyle are very numerous. Carlyle, according to Mr. Froude, used to say that if Christ was again on earth Milnes would ask Him to breakfast, and the clubs would all be talking of the good things that Christ had said. Years afterwards Milnes was complaining that Sir Robert Peel had not offered him a post in his new administration. "No, no," said Carlyle, "Peel knows what he is about, there is only one post fit for you, and that is the office of the perpetual president of the Heaven and Hell Amalgamation Society." Here is an amusing scrap from a letter written by Milnes, then Lord Houghton, in 1873 to Lady Galway:—"I walked with Gladstone on Tuesday, and when he left me a gentleman came up and said, 'Might I ask if that was not Mr. Disraeli?' Such is fame!" One more story, for we have no room to make this article more than a sign-post to show where the reader should turn, and a few extracts from Milnes' commonplace books, and we have done. The story is that the Prince of Wales, "having asked Houghton one day who was the best after-dinner speaker in England, received from him the courtly reply, 'It rests with you and myself, sir.'" Some of these extracts are perhaps familiar, but even then they are worth reading again:—

"If Goethe is a god, I'm sure I'd rather go to the other place."—*Thackeray.*

I to Thackeray: "Was not your audience with Goethe very awful?" "Yes, like a visit to a dentist."

"How many persons will dance over Brougham's grave, but they will be very sure he is in it first!"—*Rogers.*

Brougham writing to Allen in 1810, "The Secretaryship of War is being hawked all over the town, young Milnes having refused, and at last they have given it to that foolish young courtier, Lord Palmerston."

Gladstone saying "he felt strongly that the statesman was becoming every day more and more the delegate, and less the leader of the people."

When you have to choose between alternatives all objectionable, begin at the bottom, striking off what is worst, and going on that way till you get the residuum nearest to good.

Miss Chough's character of Gladstone, solely from his handwriting:—"A well-judging person, a good classic, considerate, apt to mistrust himself, undecided, if to choose a profession would prefer the Church, has much application, a good reasoner, very affectionate and tender in his domestic relations, has a good deal of pride and determination, or rather obstinacy, is very fond of society, particularly ladies', is neat and fond of reading.

All the other English dramatists give you events and persons just as they were, and in the best way; but Shakespeare suggests an hundred things to his reader, and his reader suggests them to others, and thus the moral chain will go on for ever.

Character of Himself.—He (R. M. M.) was a man of no common imaginative perceptions, who never gave his full conviction to anything but the closest reasoning; of acute sensibilities, who always distrusted the affections; of ideal aspirations and sensual habits; of the most cheerful manners and of the gloomiest philosophy. He hoped little and believed little, but he rarely despaired and never valued unbelief, except as leading to some larger truth and purer conviction

God has given us the gift of Faith, it is true, but He has given us the gift of Doubt as well.

"You are a man of a large heart," said Lady Waldegrave to me. "That may be," I answered, "but it is not near so useful as a narrow mind."

Gladstone's method of impartiality is being furiously earnest on both sides of a question.

I believe there is nothing so rare as a happy life between thirty and fifty, in the years when the hopes vanish and the realities come out clear, when the failures of life become distinct, and the limitations of success visible, when the past, which was so lightly prized when passing, is looked back on with envy, and the future is regarded with tremulous uncertainty, it may be with dread.

Review.

THE ENGLISH MAIL PAPERS.

The German Emperor continues to be the most conspicuous figure in Europe, and his public speeches naturally attract the widest attention. So important are they that they are not allowed to be published until they have been revised. As the *Times* says: "Most monarchs edit their speeches first and deliver them afterwards; the German Emperor prefers to deliver them first and edit them afterwards." But after all, no one can really blame an earnest young sovereign for being a little impulsive when he is speaking, even if he has to tone his speeches down for the world: it shows at least that he takes a vivid interest in what he is saying, and that he is not the mere mechanical mouthpiece of his Cabinet. The important part of what he said officially at Düsseldorf was; "I shall rejoice if, supported by God's grace, I may be enabled in the future as in the past to govern my country in undisturbed peace. I only wish that the peace of Europe lay in my hand. I should certainly take care that it may never again be troubled; but in any case I shall certainly leave nothing untried, and do all in my power to prevent peace being disturbed." There was a concluding sentence, which was perhaps intended as a counterblast to Prince Bismarck's election for Geestemünde, which was omitted from the official version of the speech; "There is only one ruler in the empire, and that is myself; I tolerate no other." If you really want peace, say some to the Emperor, why do you keep up such an enormous army, and constantly talk of your military and naval preparations? The *Standard* answers this question:—

The Emperor speaks the language of manifest and undeniable sincerity; the assurances thus tendered to the lovers of peace come straight from the heart. We entirely believe, that were the power of the Kaiser co-extensive with his will, the Continent of Europe would never hear another shot fired with the purpose of taking human life. But how far is his authority identical with his desire? That is the question. His very words imply that he is not, and cannot become, absolute arbiter of peace and war. Germany has everything in the shape of territory, population, nationality, honour, consideration, which the mightiest Empire could wish for; and not only the Monarch, but every one of his subjects, is completely satisfied with the position it occupies in its own eyes, and in the estimation of other nations. But, as the Imperial speaker insinuates, without any two direct references, there are States that have not yet got everything they are anxious to secure, and that are hourly accumulating their military resources with the object of satisfying their ambition. If France and Russia were to dismiss half their armies to-morrow, it is perfectly certain that Germany would no more attack either of them, or dream of attacking either of them, than it does now. But were Germany to reduce its fighting strength by one-half, can any one doubt that France would march on Berlin, and that Russian armies would be poured into Bulgaria, without a month's delay?

The May day Labour Demonstration in London was a great success; the weather was fine and Labour treated it as a great picnic. The *St. James's* girds at it in the old-fashioned High Tory spirit:—

All our spectacular critics are agreed that the performance held in Hyde Park on Sunday afternoon was a Monster Success which reflects the greatest credit on the management of the Eight-Hours Day Troupe. All the leading stars were present, and shone their very brightest; Mr. John Burns because he was tired of being eclipsed by Little Ben Tillett; Mr. Tom Mann because he was not going to leave the firmament to Mr. John Burns; and Mr. Cuninghame-Graham because just at this particular moment he finds the air of London more agreeable than the Parisian atmosphere tainted by the breath of the minions of M. Constans. They all worked with a will, and they were capitally backed up by the intelligent and highly ornamental supers: representative working men mounted on emancipated cab-horses and smoking prime cigars; down-trodden slaves of labour protecting their delicate chests by coats trimmed with Astrakhan fur; and musicians so vigorous that they erred in the excess of undisciplined zeal. The memory of the oldest demonstration fanciers could only recall two more brilliant representations: one was when the consort of a religious *entrepreneur* was laid to her last rest with all the obituary honours prescribed in the ritual of Corybantic Christianity; the

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other, when the justice-loving population of the slums streamed out, in their thousands and tens of thousands, to uphold the legal rights of the gentleman from Wagga-Wagga, the B. of the B. K., the long-lost Roger Tichborne and the much-wanted Arthur Orton.

This spirit seems to us a great mistake. The *St. James's* is a strong supporter of the Government, and the object of the Government, with a General Election in prospect, is to show that it is the genuine friend of the working-classes: why then jeer at them when they have a great picnic in Hyde Park, which was confessedly admirably organised and carried out with the least possible offence to the upper classes? The Free Education bill is the latest concession to labour: it is the "Adopted Child" of *Punch's* cartoon this week. Mother Goschen is leading the little Bill by the hand, and meets the "Old Tory Party" as Mrs. Gamp. The legend is: "Mother Goschen. 'Found 'im in Birmingham, my dear! Didn't like 'im at first,—but, somehow, I've quite took a fancy to 'im!!' Mrs. Gamp. 'A foundling indeed!—which all I can say is I don't like the looks of 'im!'" On the Continent the May day demonstrations were of a much more serious character, particularly at Fourmies, in France, where the troops were ordered to fire, and a number were killed and wounded. This led to a scene in the French Chamber, in which the government, represented by M. Constans, whose firmness is unquestioned, were finally supported by 368 to 172. As to this incident in the Chamber the *Standard* says:—

It was made clear in the course of the Debate that the rioters had been treated with exceptional forbearance by the police and soldiery, whom they had been insulting and pelting with stones. They received a formal warning from the officer in command of the troops; they defied it. A volley of blank cartridge was then discharged; and they laughed at it. They had been told by their ringleaders that the soldiers would not dare to shoot in earnest. Believing that no danger existed, they were ready to brave it out. But the officer in command was a man of nerve, and knew that the rioting would very soon go beyond bounds if he did not check it at once. He gave the order to fire, the result being that seven persons were killed and fourteen wounded. The lives lost and the suffering inflicted can hardly be regretted, if the agents of anarchy in France and elsewhere have been taught the wholesome lesson that even in a Democratic country there is a point at which severity in restoring law and order, and in punishing licence and outrage, may be popular as well as righteous. M. Constans is not beloved by his brother Deputies, and they listened coldly while he was exculpating himself from a charge which in reality redounded to his honour. But they responded to his appeal when he offered his heartfelt thanks to the police and soldiers who had discharged a painful task with courage and promptitude. Just as a sop to the agitators, the Chamber adopted a second Resolution, which declared its sympathy with the hardships of the working classes, and promised to find a pacific method of redressing them. But this vague and harmless exercise in contingent philanthropy does not affect the fact that the Chamber has swept aside the stupid accusations made against a Minister who had the courage to put down the firebrands of insurrection with a resolute hand.

Riots are apt to progress to a point when it is the kindest thing in the end to fire; and it is one of the great dangers of riots in China that no Chinese official dares to order his troops to fire on the mob. China is a bundle of contradictions, and we are accustomed to think that human life is slightly regarded here; but it is a fact that while a high official may cut off any number of heads when the riot is over, he has no power to suppress it by ball cartridge. Three-fourths of the mob in any riot in China are loafers and the curious people who rush to a fire, but who have no intention of rioting themselves when they crowd to see what is going on; and if they thought that the mandarin might order his troops to fire on them, they would stay at home.

The death of Dr. Magee exactly two months after he took the oath and his seat as Archbishop of York, raises a unanimous chorus of regret in the home Press. We must find room for a short extract from the *Morning Post*:—

"With all his Irish eloquence and Irish humour, Dr. Magee was essentially English in his hard-headed common sense, his abhorrence of shams, and his rooted determination to speak his mind with absolute sincerity no matter how much his utterances might be misrepresented and misunderstood. By early training and early association a decided Evangelical, Dr. Magee was widely tolerant of the views of others; perhaps, indeed, he was intolerant of nothing except some of the shibboleths of the day against which his manly common sense revolted in indignant contempt. His famous declaration that he would rather see England free than England sober made him some enemies; but it must have gained him more friends among the thousands of Englishmen who do not believe that the spiritual regeneration of their country depends upon the success of this or that fad. His death is a national loss, and his place, we may fairly say without disrespect to his Episcopal brethren, it will be impossible to fill.

The case of Captain Verney is not a topic that we should care much to touch, but we must give the following short extract from the *Daily Chronicle*, as it is so reassuring to see that the spirit which animated the transpontine melodrama of the past still survives:—

A poor girl seeking employment as the means of earning an honest livelihood answers an advertisement in which a situation is offered. The prisoner's agent, Rouillier, meets her, and while pretending to engage her for a legitimate and innocent occupation, takes steps, according to a pre-arranged plan, to deliver her over body and soul to him. The devilish wickedness of such a plot cries to Heaven, and it is a subject for thankfulness that the chief plotter was caught in the toils of his own designing, and that the would-be destroyer of the peace and happiness of a virtuous though humble home will now have to expiate his villainy in a prison cell.

Edmund Yates in the *World* had made a sensation by his statement that the Prince of Wales was virtually bankrupt, his expenses, of course owing to the almost regal duties cast upon him by the long and almost absolute retirement of the Queen, having largely exceeded his income. One of his financial friends is dead, and another has been seriously affected by the extreme tightness of the money market. Lord Salisbury was asked of it was possible to apply to Parliament for a grant, but he "damped" the proposal. In these circumstances the Prince's mother has come to his rescue, but the enormous sum which she has provided is to be handled only by "unofficial liquidators" nominated by herself, and among the conditions it is stipulated that the Duke of Clarence is to have an adequate and regular income.

The *Pall Mall* is full of pictures, good, better, and not so good. The most extraordinary jumble is Mr. Nettleship's "An Angler" on page 21. The frontispiece may be taken to represent the British Navy in Japan looking out to see what is going on in China, for the Naval Exhibition here is certainly not so popular as that at Chelsea. The *Spectator* gives us an unusually good number, and there is a very interesting article in the *Saturday*, headed "Yesterday, To-day, and To-morrow." The *Overland Mail* writes sympathetically of the Shanghai protest against "the recent incomprehensible resolution of our Foreign office to unite the judicial and consular offices in one functionary." It says:—

The protest deserves Lord Salisbury's careful consideration, and if it fails to produce an effect, the matter should be made the subject of Parliamentary action. The Premier, however, is a man who needs no jogging from the House of Commons, to help him to perceive the merits of a case when it is clearly put, and it is to be hoped that the representations made by the Shanghai merchants, backed by our own Chambers of Commerce, will convince him of the wisdom of revoking an inconsiderate decision.

Outports.

CHEFOO.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The opportunity of patronising an entertainment given by professionals is one that rarely presents itself to the residents of this port, and, from the very meagre audience that put in an appearance at the Seaman's Hall last Wednesday night to witness the really clever illusions and necromantic feats of Professor Jensen and his talented assistants, it is only natural to conclude that legerdemain and the mysterious arts of the conjurer lack the seductiveness necessary to draw the inert and phlegmatic Chefooite from out of his gloomy shell. Saturday night, however, witnessed a change, mainly due to the fact no doubt that the management wisely reduced the price of tickets from two dollars to one, with the result that a fairly good number of foreigners mustered to enjoy a really capital performance which passed off most successfully in spite of the circumscribed limits of the platform and the absence of proper stage accessories. The talented pianist, who played without any music before him a few bars of every known melody under the sun, was nothing if not conscientious. He played for something over two hours with only an intermission of four minutes, when he rose suddenly, and seized his palette and brush and dashed off (upside down!) an imaginary landscape in oils which, when finished, he dropped hurriedly and in a moment was again working away on the piano with extreme vigour and lightning speed, evidently bent on regaining lost ground, which I am bound to admit he soon did by half-a-mile of keyboard at least. The performance came to an end all too soon and every one present was sorry when the curtain fell——but a sigh of genuine relief nearly extinguished the lights when the sable pianoforte in the corner was hushed, and its last vibrations had been wafted out upon the salt sea breeze.

Only one man had enjoyed the music, and a Mephistophelian smile wreathed his perspiring features as his patient victims sought the calm stillness of the night without, many of them realising, for the first time in their lives, the hitherto undreamt-of fact, so rudely demonstrated, that the modern piano, when dexterously manipulated as an instrument of torture, is unequalled by the most fiendish inventions of the cruel Inquisition.

8th June.

Accompanied by nine large men-of-war the China Merchants' s.s. *Haean*, with the Viceroy Li Hung-chang and a numerous suite on board, called in here yesterday morning at 8 o'clock from Kyauchau, and, after landing Shêng Taotai, proceeded on to Taku post haste, as the Viceroy was anxious to return to Tientsin without any delay. The east beach was thronged with large numbers of gaily uniformed soldiers—mustered from all the neighbouring garrisons—whose flashing spears and many-coloured banners made a truly brilliant and imposing display in the morning sunlight.

The *Alacrity* is still here awaiting telegraphic orders to return to Taku for Admiral Richards.

9th June.

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FOOCHOW NOTES.

(*From the Daily Echo of 6th June.*)

We understand many opium dealers have had to close their doors owing to heavy losses sustained during the past four or five years.

During the tremendous squall we had last week, it is reported that some twenty fishing and other junks capsized, on their way to this port. The position of the disaster, our informant tells us, is about a day's sailing from White Dogs.

Teamen emphatically assure us that the quantity of all kinds of tea during this season, will hardly keep pace with the demand. We sincerely hope it is a true statement, as such an occurrence will be of great benefit to both foreign and native merchants. But what about the absurd prices asked?

The dragon festivity falls on Thursday next, and we understand that owing to the unhealthy state of the people, it will be made with more grandeur this year. Our celestial friends believe that the dragon will save them from the affliction. Collections are being made for the purpose round the settlement, but we think that a large sum would be forthcoming, were they to drop the business altogether.

HANGCHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

All is quiet in this city. The news of the disturbances in other places is freely discussed in the tea-shops and elsewhere, but so far, there have been no indications that an uprising is contemplated here. The foreigners residing here have noticed no change of attitude of the people towards them, and the native converts do not report any threats of violence against them or the property occupied by the missions. The people here have always been rather friendly and we feel that if there are no exciting causes or agents from other places we are fairly safe.

12th June.

HANKOW.

We have already mentioned that a public meeting was held at Hankow on Wednesday last to discuss the defence of Hankow. The following are the details, beginning with the request sent to H.M.'s Consul on the previous Monday:—

Hankow, 7th June, 1891.

We, the undersigned, respectfully request H.B.M.'s Consul to convene a meeting of Landrenters and Residents to discuss the advisability of taking some preparative steps for the safety of the residents and protection of property in case any disturbance should take place at this port.

A. R. Greaves.	W. W. King.
A. E. Reynell.	W. S. King.
Joh. Thyen.	John Maltby.
H. Whistler.	A. Stewart.
James R. Reddie.	S. Speshiloff.
J. A. Hawes.	C. W. Gordon.
Geo. C. T. Gardiner.	S. K. Panoff.
J. Findlay.	S. A. Cheekoff.
Geo. Clark.	Horatio Robertson.
Alex. Price.	P. Cheredoff.
J. Moffat.	N. Ygoomnoff.
W. A. Howell.	Antonoff.
C. A. Black.	H. P. Wadman.
E. B. Skottowe.	H. Pullen.
P. A. Dmitrevsky.	Ramsay G. Gibb.
Stuart Smith.	Henry W. Andrew.
J. Richards.	W. G. Gordon.
N Molchanoff.	F. Huchting.
S. W. Litvinoff.	S. Marsh.
N. Molotkoff.	W. McDonald.
A. Maligin.	A. Shewan.
S. Sorokin.	Griffith John.
Alex. Campbell.	J. D. Thomson.
F. S. Deacon.	Charles Begg.
P. McGregor Grant.	P. Vaudagna.
T. W. Aldis.	Charles Cole.
P. E. Theodor.	J. S. Fearon.
Hy. Schlee.	E. W. George.
F. W. Styan.	H. W. Daniel.
C. A. Pullan.	J. W. Harding.
J. P. Evans.	Arnold Foster.

In accordance with this request H.B.M. Consul convened a meeting of the community of Hankow which was held on Wednesday the 10th June at 5.30 p.m. at H.M. Consulate. The following are the names of those present:—Messrs. Pander, Evans, Wadman, E. B. Skottowe, W. G. Gordon, J. Moffat, C. M. Ede, N. Molchanoff, J. Richards, J. Macray, Joh. Thyen, Adams, H. Hobson, White, Dr. Thomson, S. Smith, Norita (Japanese. Consul), Howell, A. H. Locke, Capt. Flagg, Capt. Smith, Campbell, Rev. Bramfitt, T. Howes, Davies, Pullan, H. Whistler, W. Cooper, Père Vaudagna, Capt. Burr, Sorabjee, Huchting, J. Niclassen, Reynell, Lowe, Ramsay, T. McC. Browne, Dr. Begg, Rev. Griffith John, H. Andrews, Harris, H. Robertson, Boden, Davis, Gardiner, Panoff, Laub, Abbott, Ney, H. Pullen, Theodor, Breckwold, Stuart, Wadman, Cole, Black, Dr. Hodge, Dmtrevisky, Richards, C. W. Gordon, Campbell, Tudor Davies, Patterson, the Sub-Prefect, Moorehead, Arranger, Capt. Constable, Randall, Brownfield, Mr. Tung (on behalf of the Chinese authorities) and others.

Mr. GARDNER took the chair and said—Gentlemen—There is an old adage—*Si vis pacem para bellum*, the best mode to prevent an attack is to be prepared for it. This is true in all countries and specially in China.

As for Hankow itself I do not think a disturbance is probable. I think it specially improbable as to the British concession. But I think it wise to guard against the possible as well as against the probable, and that a disturbance is possible we have the facts of 1883 and 1888 to prove. The lesson taught us by those facts is not unnaturally brought home to our minds with peculiar force by recent events. The higher officials here are, I feel sure, well disposed, but the prevention of mobs depends much on the conduct of the lower officials, and in a large Empire like China, the lower officials are sometimes inefficient. In other words the higher are not always well served by their subordinates. At Wusueh I think they were anything but well served by their subordinates.

I think it well to take in consideration the sort of disturbance that possibly may arise here, and I think that the lamentable occurrences at Wusueh throw a great deal of light on the subject. The mob there was composed in great part of poor ignorant Chinese who were hostile because driven to frenzy by superstition, and in great part by men who were hostile merely from the contagion of example. There was a smaller but still considerable number of the mob who were hostile merely from fear of the others of the mob. There was a small portion of the mob that was friendly. Thus one man indicated to Mrs. Protheroe the direction in which she could find security, and another under pretence of robbing her of her ring led her to a place of safety. Again when the Christian who was carrying Mrs. Boden's baby was knocked down, a native woman took charge of it and prevented its being hurt and kept it, if I remember right, for two hours. There must have been several who were really friendly, who under pretence of striking the ladies, really shielded them from blows, or else they must have been much more hurt than they were. The number in the mob who were deliberately intent on mischief were comparatively few. The ladies owed their lives it is true to their courage. They faced the mob and walked slowly and did not attempt to run. There is no doubt in my mind that at any moment a few resolute men might have quelled the disturbance. I would here mention that the native servants of the English at Wusueh behaved admirably throughout.

Now at Hankow we have a fairly large community, and arms. We have already a rifle club. I see round me at this moment among you a large number of men of resolution. In my opinion we only want combination and organisation to enable us not only to defend the concession but to send off relief parties to Wuchang, Wuhsimiao, etc., to protect the Europeans there from any mob likely to arise, or to bring them off in safety.

The present moment I think specially favourable to devising modes of combination and organisation as we can have the assistance of the commanders of the *Porpoise* and *Vipère*. One moment more. It is to the interest of China to prevent disturbances. Any steps we may take that tend to secure peace and order here are steps friendly to the native authorities. I consider this meeting one such step. After a little conversation,

Mr. GEORGE proposed, seconded by Mr. W. G. GORDON—

That Messrs. Dmitrevsky, Gardner, Andrews, Thyen, Moorehead Reynell, Whistler, Pechatnoff, and Greaves, be appointed to consult unofficially with the commanding officers of the gunboats *Porpoise* and *Vipère*, as to the best mode of organising for protection of Europeans.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. BROWNE asked the Chairman, how far a foreigner would be justified in shooting on a mob in case of riot.

Mr. GARDNER said—I am very glad this question has been asked, as it enables me to explain the English law of murder. Shooting at malefactors while they are killing innocent people to save the lives of innocent persons is justifiable homicide. Shooting them after the deed has been done is murder. Shooting the malefactors after they have been put to flight or have ceased from attempting the crime is murder. In case of a mob in China it would be justifiable to join an armed party to save the lives of persons being attacked by that mob, and if the lives of such persons could not otherwise be saved to fire on the mob.

Dr. BEGG asked whether he would be justified in firing on a mob if they attempted to enter his house.

Mr. GARDNER—I believe the law to be that you may fire on an armed person while breaking by force into your house to rob or murder, but not while he is escaping from your house.

Dr. BEGG—But if my house is surrounded by a number of men and I think the only way to save my life and property is to fire, may I not fire before the mob have broken into the house?

Mr. GARDNER—The question may not depend upon what you think but upon the real facts if you shoot in such a case. You will have to persuade a jury of your countrymen that the shooting was necessary to save your life or your property. If you cannot you will be hanged. Life is a sacred and a holy thing and cannot legally be taken. It is right that no man should be allowed to shed blood except on the gravest occasions and unless he is prepared to be tried for it, thus staking his own life on his being justified in taking another's.

Mr. W. W. KING—What should I do if I wished to go out of my house to save say the lives of ladies who were being attacked and were stopped from doing so by men posted in my alley?

Mr. GARDNER—Follow the dictates of your conscience and trust to the common sense of a jury of your countrymen.

Rev. BODEN said that Mr. Argent and Mr. Green had died nobly; they got into the mob while on their way to assist the women and children, thinking it was merely a case of fire. Had it not been for the mob's attention being taken by these two men, the women and children would doubtless have been murdered.

With the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Dr. BEGG and seconded by Mr. BROWN, the meeting dispersed.

CHRIS. GARDNER,
Chairman.

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THE FUNERAL AT HANKOW.

(FROM OUR WUCHANG CORRESPONDENT.)

I was able to send you only a very hurried account yesterday of the public funeral of Messrs. Argent and Green, the victims of the Wusueh riot. The funeral took place at 6 p.m., and though no procession was formed at the Consulate, it was rendered impressive by the presence of a hundred sailors from H.M.S. *Porpoise*, thirty from the French *Vipère*, and thirty from the German *Iltis*. Unfortunately it was impossible to keep off an unsympathetic and curious crowd of Chinese onlookers, whose presence and occasional noise jarred upon the mourners. In addition to the red-buttoned military mandarin Ch'ang who came from Wuchang, the Taot'ai and other Hankow officials were present. It was, I suppose, too much to expect that they should take their places beside the foreign officials during the ceremony; but their remaining without seats in the sexton's lodge was scarcely the most dignified mode of assisting. It rather gave the idea that a disagreeable duty had perforce to be done, but they scarcely seemed to reflect the courtesy of their chief, the Viceroy. A file of marines fired its volleys over the open grave, Mr. Green having once been in the Royal Navy, and the great concourse of all creeds and nations broke up. May we never be compelled to see its like again.

13th June.

KIUKIANG.

OUTBREAKS AT WUCHEN AND TAKUTANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Yesterday and last evening passed in perfect quiet; the Bund and back streets of the Concession were almost deserted. Extra pickets of soldiers have been set and armed patrols march every half hour. The Magistrate personally superintended these movements all night. The presence of the gunboats and the action of the foreigners has stirred them up. The soldiers are however a nuisance; in the city compounds they are pillaging and stealing everything they can lay hands on. They have threatened such of the students as remain, and scared them so badly that many wish to go home. No damage has been done so far. If the troops were reliable nothing ever could occur. Fifteen hundred more troops are expected up from the capital to-day or to-morrow, at least, so everybody says. I wonder what they are coming for. Do the officials fear serious trouble here, or is it as a demonstration against the foreign men-of-war? It does not seem possible that any rioters can do anything here. Nobody seems to fear or expect much, anyhow. The excitement is spreading over the country at inland stations; yesterday morning news came in of the burning of the Catholic property at Wuchen and also of the destruction of the Protestant missionary's house and chapel. This morning word has come of a riot at Takut'ang, and the score of China Inland Mission ladies came in to-day. Crowds had collected there and become threatening; the mandarin turned out with his guard, but his soldiers turned against him and went in with the rioters. The ladies left before any considerable damage was done to the property, but native reports say to-day that it has been wrecked. This is most likely true, but I do not yet know for certain. Soldiers were sent out there to render assistance (?) at midnight yesterday.

10th June.

P.S.—My remark yesterday about the military examinations coming on soon seems incorrect. I learn that they will not take place this year.

All is still quiet here. Yesterday was the Dragon Boat Festival day, but the officials had forbidden it and it did not come off. There was an expectation, however, so a small military official told me, that the Kolao Hui men would make an effort to create a disturbance; but no attempt was made. Crowds were everywhere but they were overawed by the military preparations. The gate guards were doubled and armed squads of troops paraded through the native and foreign streets at very brief intervals. Pickets were inspected some score or more times during the day. The officials have been wonderfully prompt and it is generally reported that the Taotai has received a congratulatory telegram from Peking for his vigilance and care. No riot could possibly take place except on the part of large, well armed, desperate bands, and even these would only stand a poor chance. But such bands do not exist. I believe that all possibility of any further trouble is at an end. Quiet will again reign here supreme. The great procession of the 18th has been forbidden.

12th June.

NANKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

There is very little of interest to report from that quarter just at present, for which we are duly grateful on the principle that "that country is happiest which has no history."

The rioters are still posting placards and in one of them charge the Viceroy with being a back-slider from the "Ko-lao" faith. They hanged him in effigy a few days ago with an arrow through his heart. The riot appointed for Thursday last did not come off. The officials were too vigilant. Some enterprising dramatist has written the whole affair up in a farce which is being played at the native theatres. It is said to be quite witty, but I have not been able to get a copy, as it is not sold openly.

The Taotai Liu of the Foreign Office has been removed. At least I have this report on the very best authority. The latest programme of the rioters is to destroy the lights on the river with the hope of injuring foreign commerce. Attack was made, I am told, on that at Bait Point a few days ago but without success. There was a fine rain at Nanking on Saturday night which it is to be hoped is the harbinger of the rainy season.

15th June.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

There seems to be a great feeling of dissatisfaction prevailing among the military here. The Viceroy is very much abused. He is taking prompt and repressive measures to put down the revolutionary rising. The soldiers guarding our houses are asking to be relieved. At present there is no sign of any help being sent to Nanking and in case of a riot with violence there would be little chance of escape from this city. Cannot an English, American or French gunboat be sent here to protect property and the lives of their citizens?

16th June.

NEWCHWANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

As explained before, we are always suffering from too much or too little rain. Till a week or so ago everything was dry as dust. Now we are exclaiming "It never rains but it pours." The country so far is the better for the wet, and much good has been done, but we are desirous to let well alone, and begin to feel that we have had enough of a good thing. The Tartar General was here the other day on his way to Moukden from Port Arthur, and said that the people must not be alarmed by vague rumours of taxes, imposts and such like interference with business. This was in reference to the late attempt at raising a little extra wind by the levy of likin or tonnage dues on native craft. It also raised the ire of the trading classes, and stopped the work of the steamers for at least a day. On the representation of Messrs. Bush, Bandinel and Dowley, acting for all the foreign merchants and agencies, who at once waited on Mr. W. S. Ayrton, H.B.M.'s Consul, this gentleman soon put matters right, and the Taotai withdrew a placard which was extensively circulated to show the nature of the tax. The suggestion therefore that there were "rumours" only is rather thin. It was a "try on" and "did not fit." The General evidently forgot all about the placard. We have been fortunately so insignificant that the threats of extermination, which have been so prevalent in the south, have not been extended to this port, and we have not noticed any signs of unfriendliness on the part of natives. Some people assert that the absence of gunboats is the best protection we can have, as their presence is likely to invite attack. The chances are, however, that Lord Palmerston's idea was the correct one, when he held that the surest way to prevent trouble from Asiatics was to show them that we were prepared to defend ourselves if necessary.

12th June.

The rain continued for at least half of to-day, and there are appearances of a further downpour. If the wind gets up we hope the rain clouds may be dispelled. Steamers in port are rather delayed by the uncertain state of the weather.

13th June.

SHANSI NOTES.

On Sunday, 19th May, there was an explosion of gunpowder at Taiku. It blew up twelve *chien* of houses; and four men were so badly burned that they died during the following night. Dr. Goldsbury, of the American Mission, did all he could to relieve their suffering, though it was evident from the first that there was no chance of being able to save the poor fellows' lives. The explosion occurred in the forenoon, and many supposed that it was another earthquake, one having occurred on the morning of 17th April.

The Chinese in the interior seem to be constantly more or less in dread of the foreigners. It was rumoured recently that the latter had captured P'ingyao city. The rumour stated that the foreigners had come with 60 mule loads of ammunition, and the city made haste to surrender to the invader. It is probable that the story-teller fixed on P'ingyao in consequence of that city being the terminus of the Shansi telegraph line.

18th May.

SOOCHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The condition of Soochow cannot be described in a single sentence. To a careless observer it seems perfectly peaceful. I have been along some of the principal streets: sometimes walking, once riding on horseback, since the riot; and all is quiet. But there is an element of the population that is always ready for mischief. These are young men in the weaving shops and apprentices generally. As a rule the student class is disposed to behave properly. But among the literary youth are many who are wealthy and dissolute. All these are prompt to welcome an opportunity to insult a foreigner. But there are many who have no

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objection to seeing foreigners among them: at least they are indifferent on the subject. Just now, however, many thoughtful men, having their eyes upon the the proclamations seen everywhere, decidedly prefer to have no disturbance near them. I have fairly reliable evidence that the following is true. On Monday the 15th, a young man rode furiously by one of the chapels in the city, then turned and rode back. On being remonstrated with, he cursed the foreigners and continued his sport. The *tipao*, having the sympathy of the people in the neighbourhood, arrested him and he was punished by the use of the ferule and held in custody till some friends came and gave security that he would keep the peace.

The following I know to be absolutely true. On Sunday the 14th, the doorkeeper of one of the chapels was cursed by an apprentice, and had to listen to the usual talk, would-if-we-could burn and kill foreign devils. On Monday morning the apprentice's employer and the *tipao* listened to a sharp lecture from a foreigner. "One word now to the magistrate would get you into trouble: but you are spared: beware!" This made both glad and left no sting in their minds. The shopkeeper made the *tipao* a small present and the affair was ended. The sum of the situation is about this: if we all are wise and watchful we may enjoy quiet. There are soldiers still on guard at several chapels. They are quiet and well-behaved. There are none at the home of the writer but a small squad at each of two street chapels under his charge. No complaints are made of their misconduct. Intelligent men tell me that there are very few members of the Kolao Hui in Soochow; and that these are not by any means all among the soldiers.

At Lohkapang, a place just off the main canal half-way between Soochow and Shanghai, there is a Roman Catholic church. The Magistrate in charge has sent for two companies of soldiers (a hundred men in each company) to guard the premises.

The Governor of this province lives in Soochow. His *piao*, or army corps, consists of 2,500 men: five *ying* (battalions of 500 each) are distributed in camps mainly without the city. Each *ying* is composed of five *sao*, companies, of one hundred men each. The five companies do not all stay in one camp. There are many camps around the city; generally one company at least in a camp. Each company is divided into ten squads, ten men each. These ten men have one cook and one tent. The soldiers at the chapels are relieved from time to time. Their food is brought to them. Near the Methodist Mission a temporary mat shed is erected for the accommodation of the soldiers on guard there. At one of the chapels there are ten men: but at most of the others four or five only. Among the soldiers there are Anhui men and Honan men and a few Kiangsu men.

16th June.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

For some time the people have been manifesting their desire for rain. Not infrequently men and boys were seen carrying small boughs of trees, which are sometimes fastened up by the doors of the house. Its significance is as a silent prayer for rain. This afternoon we had a refreshing shower that moistened the surface of the ground and will do a great deal of good to the recently planted crops. It is too late to be of much benefit to the wheat, which about here is very seriously injured. The entire sky was very dark, and there was heavy thunder in several directions, but most of the rain passed us by. But we are evidently getting near the time when the heavy rains will begin to fall.

It is remarkable how quiet and free from evil rumours we have been this year, especially when we consider the occurrences in the south. Scarcely a spring passes that we do not hear more rumours than this season. Having been very parched and dry, and following such a calamity as we had last year, it was to be expected that the air would be full of them, instead of which we have been unusually free from excitement among the people. Just after the Wuhu affair, it was said that some threatening language was heard in the street, but it could not be traced. Those who were constantly going to and from the city heard nothing, and noticed no change in the bearing of those in the street, or who were casually met. Careful inquiry among friendly and reliable Chinese brought nothing to light. The absence of the Viceroy did not yield itself to the encouraging of any such incendiary talk. Indeed he left stringent orders, and an excellent proclamation was issued by the Taotai, which would have prevented any disturbance, had there been indications that one was likely to occur.

The water in the river appears to be very low, but evidently the channel has deepened so that there is about the same quantity of water as of old, for the reason that the steamers continue to come up to the bund. And a few days ago one swung round with the tide on arriving, which has not occurred before for a long time. All this is encouraging, and looks more like continued navigation than during the last two seasons.

8th June.

The Viceroy returned this afternoon from his visit of inspection to Weihaiwei. No particulars of his visit have yet become known. In view of his arrival at Taku and use of the railroad to this place, all traffic was stopped on the road to-day and to-morrow, it not being known on which day he would arrive.

The "Widows' Home," near the south-west corner of the city, was partly burned early this morning. It is stated that 27 *chien* were destroyed. It is also said that two or three of the inmates were injured, in consequence of the doors being kept closed for fear of persons rushing in and stealing some of the girls. No particulars are known.

9th June.

WUCHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The more we hear of the full details of the Wusueh riot the more we are impressed with the utter savagery of the mob. Think of a flying woman with her baby dragged back into a corner of the compound and set opposite the blazing house, kept there, threatened with sharp knives, now thrust at herself now at her child, for half an hour or more. Think, or rather do *not* think, of the horrible treatment accorded to the two dead bodies. The publication of details would serve no good end, but we who knew both the murdered men shudder at the thought and feel our blood boil at the treatment of the ladies who have been our guests and in whose homes we have stayed. And the wonder is that this, the most savage of all the riots of this and many preceding years, has taken place in a region hitherto regarded as thoroughly friendly. We can only learn the uncertain possibilities of sudden flame in the blood of Central China. Hitherto this province has been notorious for quarrelsome men stopping short with vast power of tongue and vile language. But these vile rumours have made the people mad with fear and rage. It appears probable that the Roman Catholics really did send the man whose appearance entering Wusueh with four babies from Kuangchi stirred up the riot. If this be the case we are justified in commenting severely on the imprudence of publicly sending at a time of such excitement little children for a country journey of thirty miles and then a steamer journey. It is harmless ordinarily to strike a match, but when gunpowder is lying strewn on every side it is criminal to do what is ordinarily harmless. If the report be true, perhaps native catechists are really responsible for the action. If these really be the circumstances, the riot bears much less the aspect of premeditation. Against this is the fact of the abundance of sharp knives and other necessary tools of destruction in the hands of the mob—which looks like preparation. It is curious and indeed significant that while the burnt house was found empty of everything save the mission safe, the other house though the contents were much knocked about lost nothing but its books! It will be remembered that the mob on entering with the first rush did not attempt to go into the house, but at once attacked the ladies in their hiding place. All this looks like revenge rather than plunder.

The last missionary from the Wusueh inland is now safe. It is thought wise that for the present ladies and children shall not remain in the country stations. Wusueh is quite quiet, of course much inhabited by soldiers. Probably the people are both afraid and ashamed of their recent outburst. The deputy prefect, though appealed to three times by the Lungp'ing sub-magistrate, refused to interfere, on the ground that his jurisdiction lay along the river-bank and not in the town! It is to be hoped he will suffer severely, as also the Mak'en sub-magistrate whose doors were closed in the ladies' faces and whose underlings kicked them back on to the mob who were kicking them behind.

These three central cities are much agitated by rumour, but the strong preventive measures of the Viceroy give us the full sense of security. The neighbourhoods of the various scattered missions and the powder-magazines have secret guards, and each of the districts is assigned to a certain company of soldiers as its special responsibility. The strongest warnings have been given to the various commanders against allowing the slightest disturbance. Orders have been given for the arrest and examination of any one heard talking about foreigners, and here the soldiery are not known to be untrustworthy. When the feast day (the day after to-morrow) is past, there will be a general sigh of relief. The strain of a possibility rather than actual nervousness tells, especially upon ladies in the midst of a native city.

9th June.

The city is still full of evil talk, but as far as can be judged by the experiment of walking through the streets and watching the looks and words of the passers-by, the feeling towards the foreigner is no worse than usual. This afternoon appeared a proclamation from the Viceroy and Governor unitedly, strongly condemning the evil reports, utterly denying their truth, declaring that the evil men who start them have no real quarrel with the foreign churches but aim at disorder and plunder. The churches have long been in China and there is no quarrel between them and the people. Buddhism and Taoism are tolerated religions and Christianity is accepted or rejected freely according to the will of the individual. The riot at Wusueh is unsparingly condemned and the instigators are to be rigorously prosecuted. Should at any time the people fancy that they have cause of complaint against the churches their proper course is to appeal to the civil power, and the verdict will be just, without fear or favour; the treaties shall not be interpreted according to any private or partial interpretation. The proclamation concludes with vigorous threats to the evil and re-assurance to the good.

H.E. the Viceroy has announced his intention of attending either in person or by suitable deputy the funeral of the murdered men, Messrs. Argent and Green, which is fixed for the afternoon of Friday, 12th June, at Hankow.

10th June.

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The feast day (the 5th day of the 5th moon) has passed over in absolute quiet so that the dark saying which went from mouth to mouth "If not on the third then on the fifth" has had no outcome, because of the stern grip of a capable and determined Viceroy. The new cloth works where the chimney is now rising well above its foundations has for a long time inspired much terror. It is to be 180 feet high, and of course a thousand men are needed to be thrown down it; hence the terror of those obliged to go there on business, and their anxiety to avoid giving right names or birth dates; never speaking for fear of their voices being known!

The Rev. David Hill, chairman of the Wesleyan Mission, has been for some days at Wusueh and Kuangchi investigating the origin of the riot; and the conclusion is becoming more and more probable that the whole was a rising without immediate instigation from without. In fact the vile reports had made the people mad with rage and suspicion, till the incredible and criminal folly of the Roman Catholics fired the train with dire results to others than themselves. In China, at any rate, we foreigners live not unto ourselves, and the action of the individual has far-reaching effects on the whole community.

This evening a public funeral was accorded to the remains of the two murdered men Messrs. Argent and Green. They died, victims to the chivalrous instincts of English manhood which rushed to save women and children from the perils of fire, and fell instead into the hands of a frenzied mob. Additional pathos is lent to their death by the fact that Mr. Argent had been waiting two days and a half for a steamer, and that Mr. Green too was awaiting a steamer to leave Wusueh at the conclusion of his term of service. The latter was an especially strong and determined man, who during his stay in Wusueh had dared to procure the removal of an influential likin official for squeezing, and we are not surprised to hear that in defence of his life, he killed several of his assailants.

The funeral was attended by all classes of the community. Consuls and men-of-war's men, merchants and missionaries, foreigners and Chinese united in their expression of sorrow. Probably no funeral in Hankow was ever thus attended before. The Viceroy was represented by General Tsang, a military official of the first rank. His Excellency has thus given another proof of his sense of right and pluck in a difficult position which call for the sympathetic admiration of the Westerns who live in his province. The service in the Mortuary and at the grave was conducted by the heads of the three missions, the Rev. T. Bramfitt, the Rev. Dr. Griffith John, and the Rt. Rev. Bishop Boone, while many native Christians attended to show their affection for one who had been in China only six months but had everywhere won golden opinions. Neither of the victims was married, but alas! there are two widowed mothers now weeping childless in England. Some deaths are vicarious and from the standpoints both of Christianity and of politics, these men may have laid down their lives for the welfare of those who live after them.

12th June.

The authorities are, somewhat tardily, trying to trace to their source the scurrilous and blasphemous placards which were the first sign of the storm now bursting over Central China. As I recently wrote you, the issue of these placards has really continued ever since their first general publication more than a year ago. On Friday night five men were arrested with copies in their possession of one of the cartoons, representing a hog on a cross with mandarins worshipping before it. Enquiries from them led to the discovery of a box of these cartoons in a certain warehouse, the owner indicating a certain cloth shop in Hankow as the source from which he obtained them. The runners were sent across the river and brought back the accused; he gives the name of the original publisher, a man of Taotai rank, not living in Wuchang, who he says has been principally influential in the universal spread of this form of literature. It is rather late in the day, but better late than never; and it is hoped that important arrests may be made. Whether the authorities away from the central cities will be as daring in sifting to the bottom remains a very doubtful question.

An extra regiment has been recalled to Wuchang from its present station at Mata'en, as it is feared the existing available force may not be sufficient.

14th June.

YOKOHAMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Tourists who come from Kobe to Yokohama overland should break their journey at Nagoya, and failing to obtain permission to visit the castle, (now closed, I understand, in view of its preparation as a place of Imperial residence), make a trip to Inuyama, on the banks of the Kisogawa at the northern extremity of Owari Province. The journey out and back past swift-running aqueducts and across rivers and smiling fields is a pleasant one, and the roads being for the most part perfectly level the jinricsha men bowl one along rapidly. The trip can be done very comfortably in a day, and the view alone from the upper storey of the citadel of the small castle which caps the hill at the further end of the town will amply reward one for the undertaking. I have a grateful remembrance of the quiet little town and of the household of one of the chief inhabitants with whom is entrusted the custody of the castle. The castle to-day is but a part of the original stronghold. Where the police station now stands, stood the principal gate, and a little to the left one may still trace the remains of the outer moat and embankment, now almost entirely filled in and effaced. The *tenshu* or citadel though built three hundred years ago is still in a fairly good state of preservation, the former lord as well as the townspeople continuing to exercise considerable care of the historic old landmark. It has but four stories and is of course very much smaller than the citadel of Nagoya Castle, which stands out in bold prominence in the southern view from the top storey. No one who once drinks in the magnificent views of river, mountain and plain from this rarely visited citadel will ever forget it. Immediately across the Kisogawa, whose swift blue waters bathe the base of the wooded will on which the citadel stands, are the cultivated plains of Mino province, dotted with bright hamlets, and shut in by a continuation of the range through which the river is seen forcing its way. On the second floor are shown several old relics consisting of a dozen or more suits of armour of former noted retainers of the clan, and sundry beautifully lacquered utensils, *furookei*, *mizuokei*, *taru*, *teioki*, *shaku*, etc, used by the great Taiko. The beams and uprights it will be noticed are all rough-hewn and in this respect different from those at Nagoya, planes not having come into use at the time the citadel was constructed. Of the sixteen *yagura* or towers which originally commanded the walls and parapets, but one remains to carry one back to former days. It happily has been carefully preserved. The grounds are wooded and turfed and with a little attention might be made a delightful resort. A steep circuitous pathway leads from a gate on the north-eastern corner of the innermost enclosure down to the river, along the banks of which in the olden days stood an outer wall of defence graced with overhanging pines. Two gates afforded means of communication with the river. Most of the chief retainers' *yashiki* stood in the dell between the hill on which the citadel stands and the smaller hill on the west. The moat emptied itself into the river on the further side of this smaller hill, as a careful examination will reveal to any one willing to spend an hour at the task of outlining the extreme limits of the castle grounds. Where the path from the dell comes out near the site of the southwest *yagura* stands a wooden column marking the site where one Seizo fell, an abbot upon whom the defence of the castle devolved when Ikeda Nobeteru, sent by Hideyoshi, attacked it during the absence of its lord with almost the entire body of retainers. Seizo succumbed to his wounds only after the buildings in the outer enclosure had been fired. The inscription credits this redoubtable old man, uncle of the real commandant of the fortress, with having wrenched up the uprights of one of the inner gates and slain several of the besiegers with that after losing his sword, Close by, under a steep stone parapet, may be noticed the tomb erected to the Inuyama men who fell in the Satsuma Rebellion.

The weather here of late, though for the most part agreeable and pleasant, has been peculiar, sharp cold breaks intervening between exceptionally hot days for the season of the year. On Saturday last a most unusual storm broke over the Settlement, culminating at 3 o'clock in the afternoon in quite a phenomenal hail storm. Such a storm has not been known here within the memory of the oldest foreign resident, and the Japanese spoke of the occurrence as strange and wonderful. The hailstones, clear ice, the size of large peas or marbles, fell so rapidly that the gutters and drains were choked for a short time, and on some of the vessels in the Bay some of the hailstones picked up were almost as large as walnuts. The storm was purely local.

10th June.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTE.

(Specially translated for the North-China Herald.)

25th May.

CASE OF FORCIBLE ABDUCTION.

Yü Lu, Military Governor of Shengching, reports the following case of abduction on the part of a bannerman and an Imperial clansman.

Ho Wan-pao, a bannerman attached to the Imperial tombs, in the second year of Kuang Hsü being much pressed for money sold his wife Wu Shih to a Chinaman named Sung K'un for 400 strings of cash. He executed a deed of sale and of divorce, employing as go-between an Imperial clansman named Heng Fu. In the 12th year of Kuang Hsü, being again in an impecunious condition, he attempted to extort money from Sung K'un. The latter eventually agreed to pay him 30 strings of cash, but made him give a bond that he would make no further demands. Nevertheless in the autumn of last year Ho Wan-pao a second time applied to him for money, and on Sung K'un's turning a deaf ear to this request, Ho went to Heng Fu, told him his story and asked him to aid him in an attempt to carry off his former wife during the night. He said that having borne Sung K'un a daughter, the latter would be sure to ransom her and whatever sum he got he would share with him. Heng Fu agreed and that night they and some eight other men and women armed with knives and staves, broke into Sung K'un's house, carried off Wu Shih, and concealed her with a relative of Heng Fu's outside the city. Sung K'un forthwith

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lodged a complaint which led to the arrest and trial of Ho Wan-pao and Heng Fu. For the crime of forcible abduction the former ought to be sentenced to slavery on the Amoor, but in accordance with a later enactment he has been sentenced to transportation to the remote malarial confines of Yünnan and Kuangsi. His name has been struck off the banner roll and his face been branded with the characters "Kai-fa" (signifying that his place of banishment has been changed.) The lesser offence of selling his wife having been perpetrated prior to various Acts of Grace need not be gone into. The sentence Heng Fu has incurred is one hundred blows and transportation to a distance of 3,000 *li*. All Imperial clansmen, however, who would come under such a sentence have their punishment commuted to two years' solitary confinement in addition to thirty blows with the heavy bamboo. They are likewise deprived of their button. Memorialist accordingly submits a sentence in accordance with these provisions for the consideration of the Board of Punishments and the Imperial Clan Court.

Sung K'un and Wu Shih, the woman he married, ought properly speaking each to receive one hundred blows, but several Acts of Grace having since been passed they are entitled to a free pardon. As Wu Shih has no home to which to return it has been decreed that she still live with Sung K'un, more especially as she has borne him a daughter. The price he paid for her ought to be recovered and paid into Court but this has not been pressed.—*Let the Yamên consider and report.*

26th May.

IMPERIAL EDICT.

Although since the beginning of summer there has been a slight fall of rain in the Metropolitan District, yet the country still cries out for more. We are greatly moved by this state of things and propose in consequence on the 28th to personally burn incense at the Ta-kao-tien.

The appointment of high officers of state to proceed to other shrines on the Emperor's behalf is likewise announced.

27th May.

IMPERIAL EDICT.

The Grand Council of State has received the following instructions from the Emperor in person:—

"On the 4th of June Her Majesty the Empress Dowager will proceed to the Iho Gardens (Yüan Ming Yüan). On that day We will precede her thither and on our knees be ready to receive her. The princes and high officers of State will in full court dress at each of the three Palace gates on their knees be present at her departure. We ourselves will on the same day return to the Huafang Chai. On the 7th of June the day of Her Majesty's return the princes and high officers will as before await her arrival.

2. Some time ago We gave instructions directing the repair of the buildings in the Iho Gardens for the use of Her Majesty the Empress Dowager. Now that these repairs are almost completed Her Majesty has signified her intention of proceeding thither on the 4th of June and spending a few days there after which she will return to the Palace.

After the many years of hard toil from morn till eve that Her Majesty has gone through it affords Us the greatest pleasure to think that she will now enjoy her ease and be able to have a change. The various arrangements necessary to be made will be diligently carried out by the Yamêns concerned. On the 4th and 7th of June no public business will be transacted.

EXTENSION OF VACANCIES IN THE PROVINCIAL EXAMINATIONS, SZECHUAN.

Liu Ping-chang refers to the regulations drawn up by the Board of Revenue stating that whenever a province subscribes Tls. 500,000 it shall be entitled for one year to have one vacancy added to the regulation number of vacancies to be competed for at the Civil and Military Examinations. In Szechuan funds are raised for the relief of other provinces by two means; public subscription and "Chingtieh," which is a sort of land tax assessed at so much per mow. This latter for the three years Kuang Hsü XII, XIII and XIV was the means of raising Tls. 1,775.297 to which must be added subscriptions to the amount of Tls. 2,885,724 making a grand total of some Tls. 4,661,021 This total is made up of a series of small sums none of which were large enough to justify special application for rewards being made. Calculated on the basis laid down in the regulations this would entitle the province to an increase of fifteen vacancies at the military and civil examination to be held this autumn and memorialist would ask that the Board be instructed to consider the matter and give its assent in order that scholars may be encouraged. The surplus amount of Tls. 160,000 will not be allowed to count in any computation made hereafter. — *Let the Board of Rites consider and report.*

CAPTURE OF BRIGANDS.

Ch'ang Shun reports the capture of seven of a band of twelve mounted highwaymen who in January attacked and robbed some carts of Government treasure (*v. Gazette* of March 20th). Fifty-nine ingots and 732 taels of broken silver were recovered together with some harness that had been carried off. The culprits made a full confession and were at once put to death, their heads being sent to the place where the robbery was committed to be exhibited there as a warning to others. Memorialist asks that the various officers who were degraded on account of this affair be restored to their original rank seeing that they have made amends for their former carelessness by thus speedily arresting the offenders and recovering so much of the stolen treasure. —*Let the Board consider and report.*

Meetings.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a Meeting of the Council held in the Board Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 9th June, 1891, at 4 o'clock p.m.

Present:—Messrs. J. G. Purdon (Chairman), D. C. Jansen, H. H. Joseph, W. D. Little, D. M. Moses, E. A. Probst, and the Secretary.

The Summons calling the meeting is taken as read.

The Minutes of the last meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman and passed for publication.

Cash Statement for the past week is submitted and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Return of prisoners apprehended and Police daily reports for the past week are submitted.

Markets.—Report by the Inspector is submitted stating that during May he visited the markets, and butcher shops daily and always found them well supplied with good and wholesome articles of food.

The cattle housed at the various sheds in Paosienjaoh, and those brought to the slaughter houses, have been healthy, but of the latter, many were in poor condition.

The beef and mutton offered for sale at the butcher shops have not been of the usual good quality, but there has been a good supply of fish, vegetables, &c.

The number of animals slaughtered to supply the foreign market has been: oxen 590, sheep 1,274, calves 87, pigs 20, and brought to the grease shops for native use oxen 41, water-buffaloes 84, sheep (dead) 12, and ponies 17. Of the oxen and water-buffaloes 8 were sick, and 8 dead when disposed of to the grease shops.

During the month the carcasses of three oxen and one sheep were seized and condemned as unfit for foreign consumption.

The ponies kept at the native livery stables are healthy and in fairly good condition. 264 carriages have been licensed for June against 278 last month, and 257 for June 1890.

2,722 jinrickshas, and 2,190 wheelbarrows have also been licensed.

Volunteers—Machine Gun.—The following letter is read, and ordered to be published:—

Shanghai Volunteer Corps.
Head Quarters,
Shanghai, 8th June, 1891.

Sir,—I have the honour to address you on the subject of the advisability of getting a machine gun for the Volunteer Corps. For a long time I felt doubts as to the propriety of asking for such a gun, but I consider the Corps is in a sufficiently good state as regards discipline to be entrusted with one and there can be no doubt as to its efficacy in the case of a really serious disturbance.

After very carefully examining the Maxim gun I came to the conclusion that it would not suit us as well as the Nordenfelt. I however referred the matter to Colonel Chater in Hongkong and after consultation with other officers there he wrote me to the effect that they were unanimously in favour of the Nordenfelt also.

Captain Harvey, who is here at present, and is the representative of the Maxim Nordenfelt Company, states that the price of the 3 barrel Nordenfelt complete with light tripod and wheels is £228, with 4% for packing and delivery f.o b. in London.

I hope the Council will see their way to providing the Corps with one of these guns.

There will be difficulty about ammunition because though the gun takes the Martini Henry cartridge, it does not work properly with the rolled cartridge cases such as are supplied to us, and I am informed that the Hongkong authorities will probably refuse to supply solid drawn cartridges. As however it will take some time to get the gun there will be time to arrange this matter.

I fear the whole of our Gatling gun ammunition will have to be condemned, but I shall address you later on this point.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. James Morrison,
Major Commanding.

J. G. Purdon, Esq.,
Chairman of the Municipal Council.

Decided to reply that the Council will provide the Machine Gun as recommended.

Women in Opium Shops.—The following correspondence is ordered to be published:—

Shanghai, le 8 Juin 1891.

Monsieur,—En réponse à votre lettre du 13 Mai dernier, je suis chargé de vous informer que, sur la demande du Conseil Municipal de cette Concession, M. le Consul Général de France va publier une ordonnance rendant exécutoire à partir du 1er Juillet prochain, un article additionel au règlement de police de la Concession française, article prescrivant aux propriétaires de fumeries d'opium sur la dite Concession d'interdire aux femmes l'entrée de leurs établissements. Toute contravention à ce réglement sera poursuivie devant le tribunal compétent.

Je vous serai obligé de vouloir bien m'informer le plus tôt possible si le Conseil Municipal de votre Concession est disposé à mettre une mesure semblable en vigueur à la même date, soit au 1er Juillet.

Dès que j'aurai votre réponse je m'entendrai avec vous pour que l'ordonnance de M. le Consul Général de France puisse être affichée dans la Concession française en même temps que celle du "Municipal Council" le sera dans le "Forei n Settlement."

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments les plus distingués.

Le Secrétaire,
R. de Malherbe.

Monsieur R. F. Thorburn
Secrétaire du Conseil Municipal.

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Shanghai, 11th June 1891.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst., which has been submitted to the Council who in reply direct me to inform you that they are prepared to make a regulation similar to that of the French Council, to take effect from the 1st July, prohibiting keepers of opium shops from allowing women to visit their establishments, and warning them that any one infringing the regulation shall be prosecuted before the Mixed Court, and his licence forfeited.

I shall be glad to arrange with you so as to have the regulation posted in this settlement on the same day as that of the French Council is posted in your Concession, and the police shall be instructed to take the necessary steps to have it enforced.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. F. THORBURN,
Secretary.

R. DE MALHERBE, Esq.,
Secretary French Council.

New Councillor.—Decided to invite Mr. Siebs to join the Council to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Macgregor.

The Meeting then adjourned.

Volunteers—German Section.—The following correspondence is ordered to be published with the minutes of above meeting:—

Shanghai, 13th June, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that there met this afternoon in the Consulate General forty Germans who have served either in the Army or the Navy who are prepared to act in case of emergency as a German section under the orders of the commander of the Shanghai Volunteers.

Will you kindly inform the present Commander and let me know his views.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
M. VON LOEHR.

J. G. PURDON, Esq.,
Chairman of the Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 15th June, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th inst., and in reply I beg to assure you that the Council will be much gratified to learn that forty of the German residents here, who have served either in the Army or Navy, are prepared to act in case of emergency, under the orders of the Commanding Officer of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

I shall feel obliged by your informing me when and where it will be convenient for you or a representative of this body to meet Major Morrison, and make the necessary arrangements with him.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN G. PURDON,
Chairman.

M. VON LOEHR, Esq.,
Vice-Consul, German Empire.

The following reports are submitted and ordered to be published with the foregoing Minutes:—

Police.—Return of apprehensions, etc., made by the Municipal Police during the week ending the 15th day of June, 1891:—

Offence.	No. of apprehensions
Breach of Municipal Regulations	7
Burglary	1
Cutting and wounding	2
Furious riding or driving	2
Kidnapping	1
Larceny from dwellings, &c.	23
Suspicious characters	10
Miscellaneous cases	80
Ricsha Licences suspended	388
,, ,, confiscated	3
Wheelbarrow Licences suspended	22
Hand cart ,, ,,	2
Beggars, Hawkers, Ragpickers, etc.	468
Total number of persons coming under the notice of Police	1,009
Chinese dead bodies found in streets	1
Stray dogs captured	34

J. P. MCEUEN,
Captain Superintendent, S.M.P.
6th June, 1891.

Cattle in Native Dairies.—Return of animals kept at the native dairies for the week ending the 13th June, 1891:—

County of Dairy.	Remained last Return.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Heifers.	Calves.	Total.	Remarks.
Ha-Jli (New Newarre Road)	4	1	1	3	2	2	9	2 English cows bought, 1 English heifer calf born. 1 Buffalo sold.
Broadway No. 2	10	1	2	3	2	2	10	
,, No. 3	23	1	2	3	3	2	11	
,, No. 4	28	1	2	3	3	2	11	2 Native cow to country (dry.)
Ice Houskew and Weaving Road	10	1	2	3	2	2	10	
Shuza Village No. 2	13	1	2	3	3	2	11	
,, No. 3	33	1	2	3	4	3	13	
Tai-loo Dairy	27	1	2	3	4	3	13	
Chang Yoong Sing and Hee-sing	10	1	2	3	4	3	13	
Sing Lee and Pa-seh-jao	1	1	2	3	4	3	13	
Apping	27	1	2	3	4	3	13	
Ah-wee's Bungalow	54	1	2	3	4	3	13	
,, Jun and Ling-fei	31	1	2	3	4	3	13	
Ze Jutler	11	1	2	3	4	3	13	
,, Ah Chan	35	1	2	3	4	3	13	
,, Ah Jee and Sze-sing	24	1	2	3	4	3	13	
,, Ah Kee	21	1	2	3	4	3	13	
Tung-kwo and Dodge-kwo	9	1	2	3	4	3	13	
Lotus Bridge	29	1	2	3	4	3	13	
St. George's Farm	8	1	2	3	4	3	13	
Cemetery Road	5	1	2	3	4	3	13	
Total	489	19	34	60	61	39	213	Decrease 4.

All the animals kept at the above mentioned dairies have been inspected three times during the past week and found to be healthy and free from disease.

GEORGE CAMERON,
Asst. Inspr

Submitted J. H.

THE DEFENCE OF SHANGHAI.

MEETING OF RESIDENTS.

Between fifty and sixty residents attended a meeting held on Monday in consequence of the following notice, signed by Major Morrison, commanding the Shanghai Volunteer Corps:—"Several old members of the Corps having expressed a wish to render assistance in the present state of affairs, a meeting under the presidency of the Chairman of the Council will be held in the Council Board Room, on Monday, the 15th instant, at 5 p.m., to make such arrangements as may be necessary. All old Volunteers, and other residents who have gone through a military training are invited to attend."

Mr. J. G. PURDON, Chairman of the Municipal Council, who presided, expressed his pleasure at seeing so many present, and said there had been a large accession of numbers to the volunteer corps by their German fellow residents forming a company. They hoped none of them would be needed, but the only way not to be needed was to be ready if needed. He hoped all present and many not present would feel it their duty to join.

Mr. MORRISON said a large number of old Volunteers had spoken to him of the possibility of joining the Corps just then, when it seemed possible, he would not say probable, that their services might be required. There was a standing order of the Volunteer force to the effect that the Council would not allow non-efficients to turn out for service in company with efficients, and that they would not alter or annul that rule, without giving a week's notice. That was a pledge to the corps that the Council would not allow outsiders to come in at any moment and interfere with the work which the corps had made itself capable of performing. In one sense that rule was admirable, and if the Council proposed to alter it just now, there would be a very strong protest from the best members of the corps; but they must consider what it really meant. It meant that if the corps went out certain orders would be given. For instance, the command might be given to the Artillery, "Action right." That was a command in two words, and although the corps was not a very small one compared with the regulars, the order would be obeyed in a very small number of seconds. But it had to be obeyed by two drivers and nine gunners, each of whom did something different, and it would take ten minutes just to repeat once the duties of each of these men. It was quite manifest under these circumstances that if any untrained man were to go into that body, instead of doing good he would do an infinite amount of harm and might perhaps get the corps into serious trouble. On the other hand there were duties which might be performed by these men. Suppose some people were detained at a place some distance from the settlement and it was necessary to send out a party to relieve them. The best plan might be to send out a gun with an escort. It would be folly to refuse the services of a good driver who was not in the corps, and take instead a man who might be a very good shot but was a poor driver. That would be absurd, and no one would say it was an infraction of the rules to employ an outsider for a purpose of that description. Therefore there were services more or less connected with the Volunteer corps which might be performed by men who were not, in the proper sense of the term, efficients, without in any way interfering with the rule. He took it that there were in that room two classes of men. First he would take those who left the corps a comparatively short time ago and who were willing to go back to it now, *i.e.*, who wished to be placed on the efficient list. It would be quite a fair thing to admit these men and to allow them to commence to drill at once: they must do a little drill, and as soon as it was quite clear that they had brushed up their old drill, and made themselves masters of what changes had taken place since they were on the roll, they might be placed upon the efficient list. That would be no hardship to those already on the list, because the new comers would be good serviceable men, many of them being men who had served in the corps for years and years. Nor did he think this would be any hardship to those who were not on the efficient list, on account of not having put in a sufficient number of drills during last training. But men who did not belong to the corps did no harm to it, except that they reduced the numbers, and besides, men who had served a great many years in the corps were entitled to retire. But the men on the roll who did not attend to their drills during the training season were a class of men who did an immense amount of harm to the corps, and if they were not strictly treated they would soon reduce the efficiency of the corps to a very low pitch. It was no hardship on them to be strict with them; there were drills going on at the present time, and they had an opportunity of working their way on to the efficient list. Then there were those who were not prepared to do quite as much as the class he had first mentioned. Many of them might be useful for various purposes. For instance, if the corps were called out, there might be places to be guarded, and so long as the number of men who were willing to guard these places was not in excess of a reasonable number, every man who said he was willing to be put on

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the list for doing guard duty added just as much to the strength of the corps as a man who went on the efficient list, because he would free an efficient man from the duty which would otherwise be performed by him. Therefore those who came forward and said they were willing to help in case of necessity by doing guard duty, would be received, if they were considered proper persons for the duty, and would be told off to do that duty, although they would not be permitted to act with the corps in the ranks. Of course those men who had not belonged to the corps before, or having belonged to it only did so for a short time, would have to join now on the same terms as any one else. He saw no reason whatever for relaxing the rules for such people. They would have to do their preliminary drill and company drill, and if they would do that he would be only too delighted to receive them into the corps. He had made such a point of having the efficient list printed every year, and of assuring each man that if the corps were called out only those on the efficient list would be allowed to turn out, that he felt he was bound to say something upon that subject. He could assure all of them that as far as he had it in his power, under no circumstances whatever, and no matter what straits they might be in, would any man who was not really efficient be allowed to go out with the corps. If it came to fighting for life behind works of any description, that was another matter, and each man would have to work for himself; but wherever concerted action was to be taken and the body was a movable one, it would be most reprehensible if those in command allowed men to go out who were not qualified to that reasonable extent which had been always insisted upon.

Mr. Limby said that before proceeding with the question before the meeting he would like permission, if in order, to make a few remarks with regard to a section which he saw around him and which he thought were placed by this meeting in rather an anomalous position. He meant the Home Guard. As a member of that corps and as one who had been an active volunteer for many years, he felt decidedly mixed in his feelings how to act, and probably this difficulty presented itself to many others present who were similarly situated. If the lines on which the Home Guard was at present conducted, and which to him, and doubtless to many others, were extremely unsatisfactory, were not altered, he would prefer, though most reluctantly, to secede from that corps and join the one now contemplated. Still, however, before doing so, he would suggest that this corps be placed on a more practical and effective basis. He felt certain that some of the members of it would feel with him and sympathise with him in this matter. It seemed to him that some of the men brought together there must necessarily clash in their endeavours to take their part in the public safety, and this should not be. As members of the corps about to be formed they became practically Volunteers to take their part in ordinary Volunteer duty, whereas, to family men, the duties of the Home Guard should be paramount. The importance and utility of this corps did not seem so patent to their military authorities as doubtless it was to every conscientious member who belonged to it. In the event of riots, coupled as they probably would be with incendiarism, the Volunteers, both as Volunteers and firemen would require to be concentrated on and about the Settlements, leaving the outside roads and suburbs to be protected by the Home Guard. Thus in the event of riots, the Home Guard might, and probably would, have very active and responsible duties to perform. Presuming this fact was recognised, he must reiterate his remarks that this corps was on a very unsatisfactory basis. At the original meeting, when the corps was first formed, several members expressed a desire to be disciplined and armed. The latter was objected to, he believed, on the ground that the men would probably not keep their arms clean. This appeared to him a very frivolous objection at the time, and s ill appeared so. This corps to be of practical use must be disciplined and armed, and comprising as it did many old members of the Volunteers, he thought it was as capable of bearing and keeping clean its weapons as the regular corps. At all events he thought them entitled to a trial. In the recent riots up river they had specimens of what a few armed and determined foreigners, although undisciplined, can do. It might be urged that in the event of disturbances arms would be found at the various rendezvous of the Home Guard, but this did not meet the case. The men should have them handy in their own houses for escort duty, and should have a few lessons how to use them, should they have got rusty in this particular. They should also be uniformed for the purpose of recognising and assisting each other, also in getting together for the purposes of concentrated defence, and concerted action generally of whatever kind it might be. He thought therefore, before proceeding further with the question, that he was expressing the feeling of several Home Guardsmen in asking for some explanation of the manner in which this corps had hitherto been conducted, and what was proposed to be done in the immediate future with regard to it, as he thought many of them would prefer to belong to a live corps and not a corpse. (Laughter).

Major Morrison replied that the organisation of the Home Guard did not seem to him to be bad, but it had been allowed to lie for a little while unattended to. That, however, was corrected at the meeting held a few days ago, and in a very few days each member of the Home Guard would get a circular which would meet the case as regards a great many of Mr. Limby's remarks, but would not with regard to some of them, because his (Mr. Limby's) views on certain points did not exactly agree with the views of the committee of the Home Guard. He (the speaker) saw before him pretty clearly this: that, after what he had said, if the Home Guard was still to exist and men were to belong to it, and if a certain number of old volunteers were to rejoin the corps upon reasonable terms, other men to whom he had referred and who were willing to do something in the way of assisting the Volunteers without actually being in the ranks, would become very small in number; and if their number became very small, it might be better to tell them they ought to belong to the Home Guard if they did not see their way to qualify regularly. But there would be such things as seeing about the moving of ammunition or the collecting of provisions, which might be performed by other persons, and he did not like to tell a man who was willing to help that there was nothing for him to do. After what Mr. Limby had said, and if the number left outside both services was very small, it would probably be better to advise them to take one course or the other. It was a question of numbers.

Mr. H. J. H. Tripp suggested the advisability of forming an ambulance corps. It was a very necessary adjunct to a military force, and there were many men who would be willing to undergo instruction.

Major Morrison said he thought the suggestion an exceedingly good one, and if those who gave in their names as ready to help would say they were willing to be members of an ambulance corps, the doctors would be only too glad to instruct them in their special duties.

Mr. W. V. Drummond said he agreed with the remarks of Mr. Limby. He came there rather understanding that the opportunity would be taken to endeavour to strengthen the organisation of the Home Guard; but he gathered from the remarks which Major Morrison had made that the present idea was rather to invite the joining of a number of men who had been members of the volunteer force previously, or who having had, perhaps elsewhere, some kind of military training, were willing to place their services at the disposal of the officer commanding the Volunteers, in some capacity or other. Major Morrison's suggestions pointed to strengthening the volunteers by the creation of a kind of new company who would be admitted as efficients on an amount of training less than that which was demanded from ordinary recruits. This seemed to be an unfortunate way of dealing with the matter. He spoke with great diffidence, but it seemed to him unfortunate at that juncture to multiply organisations. He thought the most sensible course would be to take steps to render the Home Guard thoroughly efficient. This was an excellent opportunity. The endeavour to form a new company of older residents would have the effect of at once weakening and destroying all interest in the Home Guard as an organisation. There was even a suggestion for a fourth body, an ambulance corps, to be formed. If they utilised the existing feeling by endeavouring to strengthen the organisation of the Home Guard, they would supply all that was wanted for that time and the future. They would then have the active services of the Volunteer Corps and practically a veteran company in the shape of the Home Guard, which would be under the direction of the officer commanding the Volunteer Corps and would be prepared to do all those things which would greatly assist the volunteers but would be short of what would be done by the active members of the Volunteers. He ventured to think that if the Chairman of Council and the officer commanding the Volunteers would throw themselves heartily into the effort to put the Home Guard on a thoroughly good and satisfactory working basis, their efforts would be responded to by a very large number of residents, and would result in forming a reserve, a very useful body which would be of great assistance in all emergencies which might possibly arise. (Hear, hear.)

Major Morrison said he was quite ready, when he saw the opinion of the meeting was in one direction, to fall in with that opinion. As he had told them, several applications had been made to him by gentlemen for permission to do something, and he had tried to find his way to satisfy them; but evidently the feeling of the meeting was not in favour of that suggestion, and with the approval of the Chairman he begged therefore to withdraw it entirely. Those gentlemen who were old Volunteers and were ready to go into the corps and make themselves efficient or prove themselves efficient would be admitted and accepted as efficient members; and those who did not feel themselves in a position to do that had better, if they were anxious to do anything, join the Home Guard. He knew the committee of the Home Guard were trying to put that body upon a good footing, and probably within the next day or two those who had spoken about it would be satisfied that the thing had been properly arranged.

Mr. A. M. A. Evans suggested the advisability of pickets being told off to patrol certain districts.

The Chairman said that was a matter of detail that must be settled by the officer in command of the corps.

Major Morrison said he must ask Mr. Evans not to discuss the question.

The Chairman thought they were all agreed that it was desirable to have only the two corps, the Volunteers and Home Guard. The Major commanding and the Council would be only too glad if those who were not members of the

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Home Guard would put down their names and districts and join the Home Guard.

Mr. C. H. DALLAS said there would be a more general willingness on the part of old Volunteers to join the Home Guard if it were put on a definite footing and recognised as being capable of rendering some service and forming some definite part of the Volunteer force. At present there was a strong opinion prevalent in the Settlement that certain of the powers that be pooh-pooh the Home Guard and speak of them as a body of elderly gentlemen who ought to be wrapped up in flannel and kept by their own firesides and that they were not to be trusted with fire-arms or uniform. What had been said about allowing the younger men to come back into the force on easy terms would have the approval of every one. Many of those present could do this. The name "Home Guard" had an evil sound in men's ears. Why not call them the Veteran Company or the "V" Company of the Volunteers? Let them have uniforms and fire-arms if they would promise not to play with them, and treat them as reasonable beings and the Home Guard would be doubled and trebled as soon as they were called for.

The CHAIRMAN said he did not exactly know what Mr. Dallas meant by the powers that be looking down upon the Home Guard. As far as he knew the Council and the commanding officer of the Volunteers on the contrary thought a good deal of the Home Guard; and if trouble took place they would have a very great responsibility cast upon them. The organisation was already good but in the times of peace they had had for years they had naturally become a little lax. Some of the officers had gone away and others had joined the other corps; but they were now revising the list and rules, and in a very few days the present members of the Home Guard would receive copies of these and a circular defining their district and giving the number of men in that district, etc. Circulars would also be sent to all others asking them to join the Home Guard, and when that was done the matter of uniform would be a detail which would have the consideration of the Council and the commanding officer. He repeated that there was no such thing as looking down upon the Home Guard.

Mr. LIMBY thought Mr. Dallas referred to the feeling of the community with regard to the Home Guard.

The CHAIRMAN—He said "the powers that be" and I do not know who they are, unless they are the Council. I think it rests with the members themselves to make the body one which cannot be looked down upon by anybody.

Capt. LANNING thought that if Major Morrison could give an assurance that a considerable number of the Home Guard would very likely have some actual military work to do there would be a very much larger number on men willing to join. The feeling among a large number of the community was that the business the Home Guard would have to do would be to look after ladies coming to their houses to the places where they would have to meet and to attend to amahs and children and that sort of thing. (Laughter.) He was sorry Major Morrison had abandoned his position. Besides the Home Guard and the Volunteers they wanted a third division composed of men who would set free efficient Volunteers. There might be bridges to look after and street corners to defend, and there were many men who would be glad to do that who would not be able to join an active moving force. Without such men the moving force would be a very small and weak one.

Mr. DRUMMOND said he had heard Mr. Mackenzie, the Captain of the Home Guard, say that as a married man living at a great distance from the Settlement it was impossible for him, with a possible conflict between home duties and the duties of an officer of the Home Guard to combine the two. This was the difficulty with all married men living at a considerable distance. He would not suggest by a single word that Mr. Mackenzie was not the best possible captain the Home Guard could have; but if there was distinct encouragement given to make the Home Guard a good force it would be worth while to endeavour to get some one who could take charge of the Home Guard and give a good deal of time to it and make it a real live effective force. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN said he could only repeat what he said before—that the details of making the Home Guard an active and good body were now being put into shape.

Mr. C. M. DE SENNA said that as other nationalities were doing something for the defence of the settlement the Portuguese community might revive the old company they had before. Major Morrison had approved the idea and he (the speaker) had spoken to a number of his friends on the subject. Out of 46, 30 had promised to join.

Major MORRISON said he could only repeat, as commanding officer of the Volunteer force, what he said before—That he was anxious to receive into it all those men who were willing to make themselves efficient volunteers; and as he found that when he travelled outside his own department he did not seem to get on very well, he thought he would stick to that department, and say that that he considered his duty. Mr. Purdon had assured them that the duties of the Home Guard would be extended as far as possible.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Major Morrison, proposed by Mr. Dallas.

We are requested to state that though Major Morrison in his concluding remarks did not refer specially to the proposal made by Mr. Senna, he intended his remarks regarding rejoining members to apply equally to all nationalities.

POOTUNG WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY.

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held at the offices of Messrs. Russell & Co., 6, Yangtsze Road, on Monday, to determine whether or not to accept the offer of Messrs. Dodwell, Carlill & Co. to undertake the Agency of the Pootung Wharf & Godown Co. in place of Messrs. Russell and Co., who have resigned. There were present Messrs. H. J. Such (Chairman), A. Korff, (Directors) J. P. Roberts, L. Moore, J. McKee, A. Haupt, F. E. Haskell, W. T. Phipps, J. M. Young, L. Andersen, T. Brown, W. Hamlin, F. R. Rogers, P. A. W. Ottomeier, G. B. Dodwell, A. McLeod, W. J. Clarke, T. Wood, and E. U. Smith (Secretary), representing 967 shares.

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, you are no doubt aware that Messrs. Russell and Co. resigned the agency of the company on June 1st, and that Mr. C. Vincent Smith resigned his position as Chairman. Your remaining Directors met to consider what was to done under the circumstances, and the only proposal we had was from Messrs. Dodwell, Carlill & Co. to undertake the agency of the Wharf in the same manner as Messrs. Russell & Co. formerly did, and it was decided to call an extraordinary meeting to-day to consider their proposal. I think that before putting to the meeting the resolution that has been advertised I ought to tell you somewhat as to the company's affairs, although I do not know that it is permissible at an extraordinary meeting to talk about anything but the resolution advertised; but in order to enable you to consider the proposal properly it is only right that you should know what has been done. On the first five months' working, up to the end of May, the accounts showed a profit of about Tls. 6,000, and the Secretary has estimated that the property is able to earn about Tls. 6,000 a month from storage alone, if the godowns are full, exclusive of wharfage from steamers and other things. I should mention that since the advertisement has been before you we have had other proposals to deal with the working of the Wharf, but the only definite one we have had is from the Agents of the Associated Wharves, and with your permission I will read you their letter. (The Chairman then read the letter, which contained an offer to purchase all the Company's property at Pootung and Tungkadoo, including all the buildings, works, improvements, and appurtenances and steam launch—Mr. Smith had since told him that this was meant to cover the two steam launches—for the sum of Tls. 230,000. The writers also offered at the option of the Company to lease the property for six years from the 30th inst. at Tls. 16,000 a year, payable half-yearly, the writers to have the option of renewing the lease for ten years at the same rate. The details could be mutually agreed upon hereafter.) The Chairman, continuing, said—Mr. Smith told me that he did not propose to increase the rates of storage at Pootung if the lease were effected; the goods there now would go on at the same rate until they were taken away; but of course with anything further than that this Company would have nothing to do. Of course if this meeting declines the proposal of Messrs. Dodwell, Carlill & Co., we shall have to call another meeting, and there is nothing to prevent them or anyone else from coming forward again.

Mr. YOUNG asked if the meeting was competent to consider anything but what was advertised.

The CHAIRMAN replied that the meeting could only accept or decline the proposal of Messrs. Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

Mr. MCLEOD asked if the earnings up to June 30th would remain the property of the present shareholders.

The CHAIRMAN—Yes, that is what I understood, of course.

The CHAIRMAN then moved, and Mr. KORFF seconded—

"That this meeting accepts the offer of Messrs. Dodwell, Carlill and Co to undertake the agency of the Pootung Wharf and Godown Co. in place of Messrs. Russell & Co., who have resigned."

The motion, on being put to the meeting, was rejected by 10 votes to 6.

The CHAIRMAN said there was nothing more to do. Another meeting would be called to consider Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s proposal.

After a short discussion as to the date of the next meeting, the Chairman said it would be called for Saturday week.

Capt. ROBERTS suggested that the notice should be worded so as to enable the meeting to deal with any other proposal.

The CHAIRMAN said that might be done without any trouble.

The meeting then terminated with the usual compliment to the Chairman.

Amusements.

SHANGHAI YACHT CLUB.

The race on Saturday came to an end through a lamentable accident, the loss of one of the Chinese crew of the *Clutha*. There was a strong breeze from the S.E., and strong ebb tide when three yachts turned out to compete for the usual $20 prize, over a course from the usual starting line, down river, round the hulk *Kwaishing* moored opposite Woosung, and home. The starting line was crossed as under:—

Undine	1h.	38m.	20s.
Thistle	1h.	38m.	40s.
Clutha	1h.	40m.	00s.

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The strong breeze flag was up, and the *Clutha* had to allow the *Undine* 2, and the *Thistle* 12 minutes. The two latter yachts were close-reefed, while the *Clutha* was sailed under double-reefed mainsail, her topmast being stowed on deck. On rounding the Pootung Point the *Undine* took the weather berth, the *Clutha* keeping the middle of the river, with the *Thistle* to leeward. The last named yacht did not seem able to staud up to her canvas, and was passed by the *Clutha* off the New Dock. The *Undine* held the lead until nearing the Point, where she lost much way by having to be luffed to meet the heavy puffs. After passing the Point big jibs were set as spinnakers, and a good run was made to Gough Island, where the *Clutha* was leading about 150 yards from the *Undine*, the *Thistle* being about 100 yards astern of the latter. Here the *Clutha* took in her spinnaker and prepared to gybe, during which manœuvre one of the hands engaged in hauling in the main sheet lost his balance, and fell overboard. A life buoy was thrown, and the *Clutha* was immediately rounded to, and put back to where the man was last seen. The other two yachts also bore down to the scene of the accident, in the hope of rescuing the unfortunate sailor, but he sank before they could reach him. After standing off and on for over half-an-hour the *Undine* and *Thistle* hauled down their racing flags, and proceeded home. The *Clutha* anchored until a native boat could be procured to which the Clutha's second *laoña*, supposed to be the brother of the man lost, was transferred that he might search for the body, but there is as yet no news of its recovery.

CRICKET.

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB.

OLD v. NEW MEMBERS.

The weather on Saturday was all that could be desired, save for a very strong wind which blew across the ground, and, together with the excellence of the wicket, made the bowlers' task by no means an easy one. The seniors, who had the good fortune to win the toss, were batting from two o'clock till half-past four, and in this time ran up the capital score of 216 for 8 wickets. The early play did not give much promise of a large score, Anderson being caught at the wicket from the first ball bowled, and four wickets being down for 41. St. Croix, who had gone in first, then received valuable assistance from Probst, the score being taken to 90 before Probst was bowled. The best stand of the innings, however, was made by St. Croix and Aubert, who added 90 runs before St. Croix succumbed to a yorker on the off-stump. He had played a very fine innings of 84, without giving a single chance or making a bad stroke. His chief hits were 9 fours, 4 threes and 4 twos. Aubert was still batting when it was decided to close the innings. He had played in vigorous style for 46, but though he gave no actual chance he had several narrow escapes. The juniors went in at a quarter to five, and after their captain had been bowled by a good ball in the first over, Lees and Dow hit so freely that it seemed as if the total of the other side would be passed. The first three-quarters of an hour's play realised 77 runs, and then Lees was caught at cover-point for an excellent innings of 40. Fisher was bowl-d by a very fast ball from Orman, which broke one of the bails and carried a fragment to a distance of 40 yards behind the wicket. Dow, who had been missed four times, was at last caught at the wicket, and, the next few batsmen doing very little, seven wickets were down for 122 at twenty minutes past six, and as there were still twenty-five minutes left for play and only two batsmen to go in (one of the eleven being absent), it seemed as if the New Members would be beaten. Nichol, however, the eighth man, laid about him most vigorously, and he and Inglis kept up their wickets till the call of time, when the score stood at 167 for 7 wickets, and the match was drawn, slightly in favour of the Old Members. Nichol scored no less than 34 out of 45 in twenty-five minutes. There was a curious incident in the innings, a ball from Wade glancing off Gumpert's bat, touching the off stump without removing the bail, and then going for 3. The fielding on both sides was decidedly poor. Scores and analysis :—

OLD MEMBERS.

F. A. de St. Croix, b. Dow	84
A. Anderson, c. Bennett, b. Nichol	0
H. R. Hearn, b. Nichol	3
E. P. Wickham, c. Houston, b. Dow	10
J. Orman, b. Nichol	9
E. A. Probst, b. Inglis	24
N. E. Cornish, b. Inglis	8
F. B. Aubert, not out	46
H. T. Wade, b. Dow	4
G. A. Matthews, not out	11
B. 14, w. 2, n.-b. 1	17
Total	216

B. A. Clarke did not bat.

YOUNG MEMBERS.

E. F. Bennett, b. St. Croix	2
E. B. Lees, c. Orman, b. Cornish	40
J. M. Dow, c. Anderson, b. Orman	36
W. Fisher, b. Orman	5
W. F. Inglis, not out	12
C. Tulloch, c. Wickham, b. Wade	12
E. Gumpert, b Orman	6
L. Midwood, st. Anderson, b. Wade	1
A. P. Nichol, not out	34
B	19
Total (7 wickets)	167

M. H. Houston and G. A. Raper did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

OLD MEMBERS.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Nichol	21	2	64	3
Dow	16	1	53	3
Lees	6	0	23	0
Inglis	7	0	30	2
Bennett	6	0	29	0

Bennett and Lees each bowled 1 wide and Lees 1 no-ball.

YOUNG MEMBERS.

St. Croix	12	2	43	1
Orman	18	4	53	3
Wade	16	4	38	2
Cornish	2	0	11	1

THE RECREATION CLUB.

THE P. & O. R. M. S.S. v. THE S. R. C.

The Club having won the toss, elected to send the visitors to the wickets and Hailiday (Capt.) and Murray opened the ball and for a time held the bowlers, but at 14 Murray placed a low one in the hands of cover point, who accepted it. Randall, Bushby and Simpson scored freely and well, and were mainly instrumental in acquiring the total of 103.

Bidwell and Maynard essayed for the Club opening, but at 10 Murray neatly bowled the former, who retired in favour of S. Wallace, who, with the remaining batsman thumped up 64, before Baker dismissed Maynard. Algar and Coats failed to increase the total to any great extent and Wallace also about this juncture was well caught by Simpson—the 3 wickets falling at 67, 71 and 76 respectively. Purcell and Sampson who succeeded in occupying the creases, however, carried the total up to 141 before Randall troubadoured Purcell for the Pavilion. Mann who followed succeeded in lifting the score by 11, when the Captain of the Club eleven elected to close his innings at 161. In their second innings the visitors scored 35 for the loss of 5 wickets.

For the visitors, a meed of praise ; their fielding was exceedingly good, and the several catches, notably that of Dr. Halliday, showed talent. Bushby tended the wickets with fatherly care, whilst Murray, Baker and Randall bowled very well ; the latter, perhaps, was not called into requisition sufficiently.

The fielding of the Club was good and the catches by Cooper and the brothers Wallace were clever. T. Wallace, Mann and Sampson bowled well and effectively.

Although the visitors failed to recover the ashes, still, with the proverbial pluck which characterises 'Sons of the Ocean wave' they have expressed an ambition for another conflict at an early date. At the conclusion of the match, the Club cheered the visiting team, which was very heartily reciprocated.

The following are the scores :—

P. AND O. STEAMERS.

	First Innings.	Second Innings.
W. Murray, c. Cooper, b. Sampson	4	b. T. Wallace.. 0
Dr. Halliday, run out	9	
G. Phillips, c. Bidwell, b. Sampson	0	c.&b.T. Wallace 0
J. Randall, c. S. Wallace b. Purcell	21	c. T. Wallace, b. Mann 5
R. Shone, c. Purcell, b. Sampson	0	
A. E. Baker, st. Mann, b. Wallace	2	c. and b. Mann 2
J. W. Forster, c and b. Maynard	3	
W. H. Bushby, c. S. Wallace, b. Sampson	18	not out 7
E. Simpson, not out	26	b. Mann 20
R. Stephenson, c. and b. Sampson	3	not out 0
E. Walsh, st. Sampson	0	
Extras	17	Extra 1
	103	35

S. R. C.

G. B. D. Bidwell, b. Murray	7
P. F. Maynard, b. Baker	16
S. Wallace, c. Simpson, b. Baker	37
A. Algar, c. Halliday, b. Shone	3
E. J. Coats, c. Stephenson b Baker	4
W. H. Purcell, c. Randall	14
F. A. Sampson, not out	54
J. Mann, not out	11
T. Wallace, did not bat.	
E. Cooper, ,,	
R. J. Harris, ,,	
Extras	15
	161

Correspondence.

THE CAUSES OF THE RIOTS.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—The very serious disturbances that are now occurring in various places in mid-China, and in which two English lives have already been taken, and an immense amount of foreign-owned property destroyed, make it desirable that a true understanding should be arrived at as to the circumstances connected with, and the considerations bearing upon, these outbreaks.

Having made a special study of Chinese politics for many years, and more particularly of the undercurrents of the internal politics of China. I may perhaps be able to throw a little light upon what is to all foreigners confessedly a very dark and unfathomable subject.

In my letter to you of the 27th ult., I stated some of the conclusions which I had arrived at some years ago, and the events which have occurred since you published that letter on the 29th ult. seem to have corroborated in every detail the correctness of those conclusions. I now propose to make a few general observations upon certain points of special importance.

First ; as regards the cause or causes of these disturbances. I have long been of opinion that a spirit of unrest has arisen, and has been rapidly growing in China, that it has grown much more rapidly during the last five years, and that it exists in much greater force in certain

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parts of China than in others. Its inception arose, I think, from an unconscious, and innate feeling, which would be considered and described by a certain class of politicans in England and America as one of healthy discontent. The "progressive desire" which seized upon Japan a generation ago is beginning to work in China, and will run its course as surely and irresistibly as it has in that country, though very possibly in a different manner, and at a different pace. The feeling has as yet produced no articulate expression of the wrongs to be removed, the improvements to be achieved, or the results to be attained, but it has led to the banding together of enormous numbers of men in secret societies which seem to have agreed upon one point in common, namely, that the removal of the present Manchu dynasty, and the establishment of a purely Chinese dynasty on the throne, is the first object of their desires. Secret societies have undoubtedly existed in China from a remote period of history, but they have greatly increased in numbers of late years, and comprise all classes, both official, mercantile, and agricultural, the most important element at present being military officials and soldiers.

Next, as regards the forces that are now at work in connection with political movements in China. During the last thirty years or so, two provinces of China have risen to a commanding position, viz. Hunan and Anhui, and the rivalry now existing between the people of these two provinces, and which extends from the very highest to the lowest, is the dominant factor in the politics of the immediate future of China. The famous Tsêng family, and especially the great general Tsêng Kuo-fan, have been primarily instrumental in pushing forward the interests of their countrymen of Hunan, who are now the most martial people in China. The great Viceroy Li Hung-chang has unceasingly fostered the interests of his countrymen of Anhui. Apart from the Tartar garrisons, which are, with the exception of the force at Peking, of no real strength in any part of China, the great majority of the soldiers consist of Hunan and Anhui men. The Hunan men are so powerful at Nanking that no Viceroy, who is not a Hunan man and a soldier can keep them under any control. The Hunan men are now the leading spirits in China, but since the death of the Viceroy Tsêng Kuo-chuan, last year, they have no recognised political chief. The Viceroy Li Hung-chang is unremittingly pushing forward the men of Anhui in every part of China. His brother Li Han-chang has the post next in importance to his own, viz., the Viceroyship of Canton, and Anhui men are rising rapidly in power everywhere. Liu Ming-chuan, who has just vacated the Governorship of Formosa, is a native of Anhui, and in connection with his name an instance may be mentioned illustrating the feeling before referred to. It is not long since the Governor of Formosa had serious difficulties in coping with the savages who live in the hills and who broke out and attacked the Chinese. The Viceroy Li Hung-chang promptly sent Admiral Ting and some powerful ships of the Peiyang fleet to his assistance. The present disturbances on the Yangtze are far more serious, yet the Viceroy has not sent one of his ships to assist in quelling them, but has even kept a number of the best ships of the Nan-yang fleet, which belongs to Nanking, lying idly at Weihaiwei with his own ships. The Governor of Formosa was an Anhui man, the Viceroy of Nanking is a Hunan man. The Viceroy Li has for many years past exercised all the power that he possesses by direct interference with Shanghai, although this place is entirely beyond his proper sphere of influence, and is within one of the provinces governed by the Viceroy of Nanking. He often succeeds in getting his *protégés* appointed to the Taotaiship of Shanghai, which is the second richest post in the Empire. The last one, Kung, was an Anhui man, and arrangements have been privately made already for the appointment of the Viceroy's son, who is now the Minister to Japan, as the next Shanghai Taotai. The Viceroy Li has also obtained the entire control of the China Merchants' Company, and is working energetically to keep a monopoly of cotton spinning enterprises here, in his own hands, and in many other ways is constantly striving to exercise a paramount influence at this, the most important place in China. The comparative inertness and weakness of the Nanking Viceroys enable him to do this with very great success.

In reference to Shanghai, it may be worth mentioning that there are about four or five thousand soldiers posted in and near the native City, who are Hunan men, while there are about eight thousand at Woosung, who are Anhui men.

The Viceroy Li has a more thorough knowledge of what is going on in all parts of China than any other official, and if he had selected a different time for his inspection of the fleets and forts, and kept his powerful fleet of ironclads cruising in the Yangtze river instead, these terrible outbreaks at the river ports would never have happened. There is only one other point to which I will at present refer. The day has already arrived, when the internal politics of China are not only far more important to her own interests but also to the interests of foreigners than the so-called Imperial politics of Peking. Far more can be learnt regarding the former at Shanghai than is known even to the Cabinet of the Chinese Government, much less to the Foreign Ministers at Peking, whose energies were exhaustively occupied in grappling with the solemn farce of an Imperial Audience while events long prepared and of momentous importance were on the eve of occurring. Nero fiddles while Rome is burning.

It needs only very ordinary intelligence to see now that the policy underlying the present series of outbreaks, which I sketched briefly in my former letter, is rapidly running its course to what appears likely to be a completely successful result. The French property already destroyed must have been worth many millions of taels. When the bills are sent in what is the Chinese Government going to do? It will not pay, but if not, what then? If the French submit to the loss their expulsion from China will be practically complete, and the position of all other foreigners will rapidly become intolerable until another foreign war inevitably occurs. I have only touched very briefly upon a very few points of importance, but my letter is already far longer than I had intended it to be.

I am, &c.,

W. V. DRUMMOND.

11th June.

A FOREIGNER'S SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—I am no alarmist. Neither, I hope, am I a poltroon. Such being the case, may I refer in your columns to the present crisis?

We thank you, Mr. Editor, for your temperate, but outspoken leading articles. Nevertheless, is not the time come for your remarks to receive public corroboration from your fellow-foreigners and surely it *ist Let the feeling of the latter be tested and that at once!*

Our French neighbours have arranged a public meeting. Why, in the name of common sense, should not the British do the same? If anybody asks, *Cui bono?* I would reply:—

First: confidence would be given to the ladies and children of the Settlement. It is no discredit at all to them that they should feel uneasy. The almost daily stories of violence may well make them timid. Hence I cannot doubt that a few straight and simple statements as to preparations for public safety would afford satisfaction.

Secondly, at such a meeting it could be ascertained whether the somewhat mythical and certainly mysterious Home Guard is to be quickened into life and vigour. As a member of it, I should much like to know who is in command of the various districts, for some whose names are down on paper are now away from Shanghai. It would be satisfactory also to learn whether the British Consulate continues to be the place of refuge for this district? Major Morrison seemed recently to indicate the Central Police Station as the asylum. We want light on this. Again: are the H. G. merely special constables or are they also adjuncts to our admirable Volunteer Army?

Thirdly: it has been suggested that from a meeting of the residents telegrams should be sent to Lord Salisbury or other of our rulers and also to *The Times* newspaper. The good folk at home ought not to be left in the dark as to the critical position of affairs in Shanghai and elsewhere.

I am, &c.

T. R. STEVENSON.

12th June.

THE RIGHT COURSE.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—May I through your columns address a few words, more especially to my younger Missionary brethren. I should like to remind them that the present time of excitement and danger affords us an opportunity that we must not lose, of showing practically the value of trust in the living God.

We are in our stations at His command: we tell the Chinese that the extreme value of their immortal souls is the reason of our being here: that we are the followers as well as the servants of one who laid down His life to save them.

Their eyes are upon us, and they will see very clearly whether we care more for our property, or even our lives, than for their souls' eternal interests: they will see too whether we believe that our God is able to protect us. The worshipper of a little wooden god may well be afraid! But when the living Saviour has declared that all power on earth as well as in heaven has been given unto Him; that he is with us all the days, and that because this is so, we are to go everywhere and preach the Gospel to every creature, we may surely trust and not be afraid.

Many of us are in inland stations where we can have no European protection, but he who piled the mountains and speaks in the thunder—the Almighty God—is our defence, compared with whom a fleet of ironclads is no more than a bundle of crackers. If therefore we are only where God would have us be, He can equally protect us with or without the usual means.

But there is something better than protection. God sometimes trusts His servants to glorify Him in loss, in sorrow, in suffering, in death itself. Not for many is the honour of a martyr's crown prepared. But I may not enlarge on this.

One other thought. We need to pray much for the Governors of this country, and specially for high officials, that wisdom, protection, and courage may be given to them. Their position is truly difficult, they are as it were between two fires. May the rulers of our own countries, and we ourselves, so act as to strengthen their hands, and not add to their embarrassment.

Should we not also pray that the widespread spirit of insurrection may be subdued by Him who can as of old still the

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tumult of the people? Without His aid the rulers are powerless indeed.

As for ourselves, I am convinced that in quietness and confidence lies our strength; and that, even as a matter of policy, remaining fearlessly at the post of duty, unless absolutely compelled to retire, is both the wisest and the safest course.

I am, etc.,

J. Hudson Taylor.

12th June.

To the Editor of the

North-China Daily News.

Sir,—I agree with "Spes" that discretion *is* the better part of valour! It is easy sitting in Shanghai—where all is comparatively safe—criticising the actions of those who are less fortunately situated. We will imagine "Spes," with a wife, whose nerves and constitution have probably already suffered from several years' residence in China, and young children living in a place say 100, 25 or even 5 miles from foreign protection. He, together with others, may be responsible for a girls' school containing from 50 to 60 girls from 7 to 18 years of age, and an orphanage containing babies from 3 months to 6 years old, with their attendants. Alarming rumours are constantly arising; the place is protected (?) by native soldiers. The girls, according to Chinese custom and etiquette, are afraid to show their heads even outside the door, on account of the soldiers. All is disquiet and alarm. Would "Spes" allow his own family and those under his charge, to wait in fear and trembling till rioters are at the door before he tells the girls and babies to escape the best way they can! Surely that would not be valour! Besides lady missionaries as a body can hardly be accused of want of courage, most of them erring rather on the other side and making molehills of mountains, overcoming difficulties which to others seem insuperable.

I am, etc.,

Discretion.

15th June.

THE EXCITEMENT IN SOOCHOW.

To the Editor of the

North-China Daily News.

Sir,—The case of the policeman who was accused of killing a Chinaman in Shanghai had kept the Soochow people in an excited state for some days. At least ten days ago it was currently reported in the city that the Frenchman had been brought to Soochow to be executed. Then came the news of riots in Wuhu, Nanking, Yangchow, and Tanyang. On Monday night, 8th June, about 9 o'clock, a crowd of men attacked the large conspicuous church at Wusieh. It cost all told about ten thousand dollars. (I have this from a Catholic priest). The Chinese hate the place mainly because the building stands out prominently and is the exponent of a power that no cursing can annihilate. There are no boarding-schools or hospitals at Wusieh. The home of the priest (Father Tschepe of Breslau, Germany), a kind and worthy man, and the day-school buildings are none of them conspicuous. The Wusieh magistrate either could not or would not save the church from destruction. Probably he did not get to the place in time. But he did (as I learn from the French priest here in Soochow, Father Paris,) prevent the burning of the other buildings near the church. There was no special provocation in Wusieh. The foreign priest (if I rightly understood my informer) was not in Wusieh on Monday night. And the work was quickly done. The news reached Soochow on Tuesday morning. The missionaries in Soochow live in different parts of the city, but the Southern Methodist Mission has a large and exceedingly conspicuous lot of buildings in the south-east end. There is a hospital for men, one for women, a boarding-school for boys, another for girls, a church (cost sixteen hundred dollars) and six houses occupied by missionaries. I am safe in saying that the value of all this cannot be far from thirty or thirty-five thousand dollars. When the news came that the Wusieh Catholic Mission had been destroyed, the thoughts of all in Soochow turned at once to the Methodist Mission. Dr. Parker wrote to the magistrate claiming protection in case of an attack, and boats were called to take the ladies of the mission and the children and the girls of the boarding-school to Shanghai. The warning telegram from Consul-General Leonard reached me about 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. I was at the Mission hospital. I showed the message to Dr. Parker who had already been warned of danger by Chinese, and I at once rode to the boat landing and called a boat: thence went home and by nine o'clock had my family on board. Mr. Price, my colleague, and Mr. Britton and family of the Baptist mission were ready to go: so I determined to let this party go in two boats to Shanghai while I stayed in Soochow. The boatmen doubled the price of each boat ($12 instead of $6), but we had to submit and the boats at once (say 10 p.m.) started and reached the (closed) city gate. Meanwhile the excitement was great at the other end of the city. The loading of the boats was soon heard of and a crowd collected. Now all this was natural. It was reported that the foreigners were fleeing and there was just such a rush as is always made when a fire breaks out in the city. Curiosity and a willingness to appropriate anything that could be found will account for the crowd. Fortunately the officers attended the party. If the crowd meant mischief the mandarins meant business. A line of soldiers was formed and the boats were loaded. Just here let me note the fact that no plan of destruction of property had been deliberately laid; there had been no special provocation given by any of the missionaries; there were no placards out; there was no excitement among the gentry; and the other missions in the city were totally unmolested. Hence my telegram sent about 9 p.m. to U.S. Consul-General Leonard while not fully representing the case which I could not then fully know, was not misleading, "Soochow quiet: women and children preparing to leave for Shanghai." The boats all stopped for the night within the city gate, a mile and a half from the scene of commotion, and the magistrates and soldiers protected the property. On Wednesday morning at 5 o'clock the boats of refugees quietly left for Shanghai as soon as the gates were opened. The crowd gathered early that day at the Methodist Mission; but at the other missions all was quiet. Towards noon the excitement arose and some threats were made; "Tear it down;" "Burn;" "Who will be the first to move?" But by this time the mandarins were justified in making arrests. No one in the city questions the justice of punishing men who in such excitement deliberately try to stir up the crowd to violence. One man was laid in irons; one was beaten; one had a wooden collar put upon him and was placed at the Methodist Mission gate. This was about noon on Wednesday. Meanwhile excitement was arising at other places. At the chapel of Mr. Lyon (Northern Presbyterian Mission) a man was arrested and punished (wooden collar). As the crowd was becoming noisy in front of my door, which I never left, I sent to the magistrate for a guard and I also asked for guards for other places some distance from mine, Mr. Britton's, Mr. Price's, Dr. Du Bose's (now occupied by Mr. Hearn who had gone to Shanghai). The guards came. As one of the men punished was a *tipao* (native policeman) the effect was wholesome. The *tipaos* are notoriously inefficient, but they at once bestirred themselves. Wednesday at one o'clock was the crisis. The punishments inflicted were known all over the city in an hour. The people were naturally waiting to hear that the Methodist Mission was undergoing destruction. In fact a young friend of mine told me that this rumour had arisen. That was a miserable quarter of an hour. But I soon noticed that the pulse of the people, which I expected to feel beating wildly, was growing quiet. In an hour or two the news of arrests and punishments came. And truth had her revenge for there were rumours of punishments that were never inflicted. The crisis had passed. It was known that in the commotion the officials had the upper hand of the mob and the city soon began to recover its normal tone. But it must not be supposed that nerves so tightly strung ceased at once to quiver. Other news came. Two Englishmen killed at Wusueh on the Yangtze River! But the Magistrates were now thoroughly stirred up. Proclamations were issued: they had the short, sharp, ring of a pistol shot. Soldiers were put to guard the Methodist Mission and other places and arrangements made for them to encamp; they came to stay. The police force of the city had been thoroughly shaken up and the officers prepared to go around in person. On Thursday everybody felt that the trouble might again break out. It was a holiday. Many apprentices would be resting from their work. Wine drinking would make men more ready for mischief. But the people saw the muscles of the faces of the mandarins firmly set. They had fully committed themselves and they showed no signs of faltering. They said "we will keep peace" and they kept it.

Allow me to say one word about the native Christians. They are a class who receive scant justice from some who read this paper. They have shown a fine spirit. I confess that I was surprised at the coolness and courage they have shown. I know some of them who quietly looked in the face the worst that could happen; and they did it without flinching. The postman's call cuts this short.

Yours, etc.,

John W. Davis.

Soochow, 6.30 p.m. 12th June.

OUR ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE RIOTS.

To the Editor of the

North-China Daily News.

Sir,—My letter of the 10th inst. pointed out what seemed to me to be the chief causes that have produced the swarms of idle, disaffected and lawless people that now infest the central parts of China and more especially the valley of the Yangtze. They are proving themselves more and more to be an exceedingly dangerous element in the population, and one that will inevitably sooner or later tax to its very utmost the powers of the Imperial Government as well as the patience and forbearance of foreigners. It is now therefore high time to ask the all-important question, by what means can the present state of anarchy be quelled or checked most quickly and safely, so that the danger which menaces the lives and property of foreign residents may be averted. Although so serious, I do not believe matters have yet become so bad as some alarmists seem to imagine. A little care and patience may even now enable us to tide over the difficulties pressing themselves so heavily upon us. In past years all the riots against foreigners have soon blown over, and therefore there is reason to hope that the present waves of trouble will ere long have spent their strength, and a temporary calm will follow. Let us therefore confine our attention to means adapted to the present emergencies, and leave the consideration of more permanent plans till we are out of all danger.

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First and foremost then it behoves foreigners to keep up a bold front everywhere. We must evince no symptoms of fear or trepidation. Let us ask for a moment what it is that has enabled a mere handful of foreigners to hold their ground in China so long? Nothing but the fact of our having virtually conquered China, and captured the capital, holding it till a very heavy indemnity and a treaty considered more or less ignominious by all classes of natives, had been exacted. We must remember that we are living here mainly dependent on our old prestige. We have shown what we can do to China, and the lesson has been a salutary one. The average foreigner at the ports has since been regarded as an individual to be feared and humoured but not to be trifled with or injured, at least openly. He is to be tricked and cajoled at every opportunity. He is to be flattered and cheated, but never ruffled or excited. He has most likely a revolver in the corner of his pocket or a rifle in his bed-room, and untold numbers of inevitable gunboats ready to come and back him up whenever his Consul or his Minister holds up a little finger. His nature is as ferocious as his language is violent. He is best soothed by being invited to a big dinner. When his stomach is full of half-raw beef, or indigestible plum-pudding, and he has taken his fill of the wonderful "Shanping" wine, then he becomes mollified so as to be more easily hook-winked, and made to think black is white. In no other way can he be dealt with openly or satisfactorily either by native merchants or officials. Reports of his vices, only too true, alas, combined with accounts of his wondrous scientific and mechanical skill, spread far and wide into the interior. He can tame the lighting into his service. He can produce "water thunder" that will destroy at a distance the largest ship. His "steam carriage" flies over the land like the wind. He is verily a being to be feared, a sort of demi-god, or the impersonation of a fiend, only tolerated because there is no opposing him and no means of dislodging him. The missionary, with perhaps his wife and family living a pure and blameless life, with his comfortable house, his apparent abundance of ready money, freely lavished on churches, bibles, schools and hospitals, is of course an enigma. Something must be at the back of what he come to China to accomplish. Is he demented, or has he not rather some deep-laid sinister motive for all he does? Although apparently so harmless, and generally so conciliatory, he is of course backed up by the other classes of foreigners, and is not to be meddled with; but rather to be let severely alone, and only passively resisted, for fear of unpleasant consequences!

It is this wholesome, or perhaps unwholesome, fear of foreigners that has more than anything else enabled us to hold our ground in China with comparative ease for upwards of a quarter of a century. Every attempt at riotous conduct against us has been quickly visited with the rod. The Tientsin massacre, the Margary murder, the Foochow, Têngchow, Chinkiang, Wênchow, Canton, and other riots have been soon checked, and indemnities paid with scarcely a murmur. A few heads have been cut off; a few tens of thousands of taels have been paid; oil has been poured on the troubled waters and all has then gone on as before. Foreigners have shown themselves equal to the occasion every time. And this is undoubtedly because they have shown a bold front, both individually and collectively, justifying the estimation in which they are held by all classes in China. In the present very trying circumstances at the River Ports we must be very careful to keep up our prestige. Once lose it and we have to fight our old battles over again. In Shanghai, the stronghold of foreign interests and of foreign power, we must, if need be, follow in the steps of our predecessors, who by their firmness, drove away the Taiping rebel hosts, manned the city walls, and gained a world-wide renown. We must be prepared for the worst, although at present there is not any danger whatever locally.

In the next place we must everywhere hold our ground, and not budge an inch unless driven away by overpowering force. The Chinese, like ourselves, think it is only the "wicked" that "flee when no man pursueth; but the righteous is bold as a lion." I do not hesitate to say that some of our Riverine troubles have been augmented, if not actually commenced, because the missionaries and their families left their homes. Nothing deters a Chinese mob more than a resolute holding of one's hearth and home! At the first sign of a retreat the cowardly spirit of the populace is aroused into action. The sympathy of numbers begins to tell, and thus emboldened they will stop short at nothing. I am confidently informed by one missionary that the mob which attacked a house thus deserted consisted almost entirely of the worst classes of the neighbours, and when the missionary re-appeared on the scene, the rioters fell back, and were subdued or scattered without much difficulty. Some of us doubtless remember how during the troubles at Têngchow many years ago, a single missionary standing in his doorway and armed with a revolver kept a large crowd at bay for hours, as did Mr. Nichols recently at Nanking. If the foreigners go away, the populace supposes the houses and effects are given up to them and hence are a lawful prey to whoever can first take possession. Firing the premises enables the looting to be more easily effected. To retreat before any molestation has been attempted is not only to invite, but encourage idle rumours, and to bring on the very troubles that might otherwise have been averted. This, though a general rule, admits of many exceptions.

Again, we must not allow ourselves to be too easily intimidated by mere placards or idle rumours. For the simple love of mischief, or the fun of seeing how easily foreigners are to be scared, a man will scrawl a few threatening words on a sheet of paper, and in the dead of night affix it to the wall of a foreigner's dwelling. The foreigner sees it, grows alarmed, packs up his goods and decamps. This is just what was intended. The Chinaman chuckles at his discovery of a plan to intimidate the foreigner whom he has hitherto, perhaps, hated as much as feared. Once let the worst classes of Chinese think that we are to be terrified by a sheet of paper, and we shall have the same thing repeated all over the Empire, while a single foreigner is left to play the ruse upon. To pay attention to the many idle rumours that are set afloat by these dangerous classes is equally absurd. They are like Dr. Cummings' predictions of the end of the world. When the terrible day is past and people begin to breathe freely, another date not far ahead is fixed; and so on, to keep up the ferment. Old residents in Shanghai may remember the time when such rumours were periodical, two or three *per annum*, and nobody minded them. If foreigners accept them and act as if they were true, the natives will also be inclined to act on them; and they may thus easily become prophecies true to the very day and hour.

Another point worthy of notice is the capital which some foreign alarmists in Shanghai seem to make of the fact that the mission houses are now guarded by Chinese soldiers. This is proof positive in the eyes of many people both foreign and native, that there must really be trouble close at hand; else why these precautions? They are taken, as I understand on good authority, by order of the Viceroy, so that the timid may not work up a panic and desert their houses. If this is done on anything like a large scale, and a fleet of gunboats is sent for from foreign countries a heavy bill to pay is what the officials anticipate. Hence these precautions—which are not taken in the case of Shanghai because there is any danger whatever, but merely to prevent foreign missionaries and others from growing unnecessarily alarmed, and making a mountain out of a mole-hill.

Once more, missionaries, and especially those of the Roman Catholic persuasion, would do well to throw open their churches and educational establishments more completely to the Chinese public. The neighbouring officials and gentry should be invited to come and look round their buildings while the motive and character of their philanthropic work are explained. Having nothing to conceal, and everything to gain by making the true nature of their work more widely known, they would soon dispel all the bad rumours that are currently circulated about them. There is a natural tendency to think evil of what is apparently kept guarded from public view.

Lastly, it must be borne in mind that the rioters at the River ports are not bands of marauders, wandering about from place to place like the Taiping rebels, bent only on general destruction. They are the lower classes resident at these places, and have no general organisation or bond of union existing between themselves and the disaffected at other ports or cities. Hence each place can only be troubled by its own inhabitants; and if the officials are only half alive to their duties and take the necessary precautions there need be no further troubles. Fortunately at Shanghai we have not only the protection of our volunteers, and ships, but the native soldiery are under fairly good discipline, and are kept on the alert by their superiors, so that there is really no present cause for apprehension. There are not enough disaffected people either here or in the vicinity to get up a riot. I mention this because I hear of missionary alarmists who have disbanded their schools and come to live in Shanghai for fear of troubles. Discretion is the better part of valour, undoubtedly, and I cannot blame them, although I do not think they are acting altogether wisely.

The sum up I would say, let missionaries and especially those near Shanghai go on with their work just as usual, unless actually requested to retire by their Consuls, or the Chinese authorities. A long residence in different parts of China and no inconsiderable intercourse with the natives lead me to the conviction that in the majority of cases such is the safest and wisest plan. As soon as people begin to breathe a little more freely I hope to take up the subject of what permanent means Chinese and foreigners ought to use to effectually cure the existing state of disaffection.

I am, etc.,

13th June. SPES.

A BOLD SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—In view of the ever increasing dangers that beset us, and taking into serious consideration the fact that our Volunteers are all business men who cannot reasonably be expected to be at work all day and on watch all night, I venture to suggest the advisability of raising a disciplined force of 6,000 men for the defence of Shanghai, generally.

The said force to consist of Chinese rank and file, with foreign officers, somewhat similar to the old Quinsan force.

Part of the force should be especially trained and equipped for service afloat, in our many rivers, creeks and canals; the balance for service ashore.

Should my proposition meet with the approval of the community, and the sanction of the treaty powers, I am prepared

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to devise means for the equipment and maintenance of such a force, as long as it shall be deemed necessary.

I am, Sir,
The obedient servant of all
Shanghailanders,
W. Mesny.

15th June.

THE PRESENT CRISIS.

To the Editor of the
North-China Daily News.

Sir,—In regard to the recent outbreaks that have occurred it is very important that there should be no relaxation of vigilance. It must be remembered that they were wholly unexpected by the local officials, and by the foreigners themselves at each place; that none of the leaders have been caught; that nothing has been discovered as to the organisation of those who planned them; that they broke out almost simultaneously at a number of places, some of them over 500 miles apart, and in three different provinces; and that the method of procedure was almost identical in each place. I wish to add also a word of warning in regard to an event that will shortly take place, when the probabilities of danger will be greatly increased. This is the 10th day of the 5th moon, (Chinese date), and on the 9th day of the 8th moon (11th Sept.) the triennial Imperial examination will take place at Nanking. This will therefore be about three months hence. The average attendance of students on these occasions at Nanking is from 27,000 to 30,000. Each of these has one servant, and the vendors of food and various other articles, who come in there to sell to the students, number about 50,000. There are therefore on such occasions about 100,000 people at one time in Nanking, nearly all of whom are strangers to the place, or visitors merely. The examination lasts nine days and nights, and the Governor of Anhui, Shên Ping-chên, (who was recently acting Viceroy of Nanking, and whose head quarters are at Ngankin, where a riot recently occurred) will be shut up in the examination halls during the whole time. This duty falls alternately upon the Governors of Anhui and Soochow, and on the next occasion the duty belongs to the former. About sixteen years ago, when Li Tsung-hsi was the Viceroy of Nanking, three men got in amongst the students, and had planned an outbreak, in concert with a number of disbanded soldiers outside. The Viceroy accidentally discovered it, and going in himself, he caught the ringleaders, who were summarily executed and the rising was nipped in the bud. It is therefore very probable that another outbreak may be planned to take place at Nanking during the coming examination, and it is also probable that risings may be planned to take place simultaneously at other places. It should also be remembered that twenty-one years ago, the then Viceroy of Nanking, Ma Sing-i, was killed three days before the Imperial examination took place at Nanking, and it is undoubtedly the case that these examinations are dangerous times, and especially so when the country is in a disturbed state. A point to be borne in mind is this. The immediate cause of the outbreaks was the fact that the new Viceroy of Nanking had struck off the pay lists a very large number of military officials of various ranks and degrees, the actual amount of money saved by these economies being about Tls. 100,000 a year. He had distinct warning that if he persisted in this step, attacks would be made upon foreign property everywhere, and especially within his provinces. Two other threats were made previously but this threat was the latest. It has been carried out to a very great extent. The Viceroy will now have to find the money to pay for the damage. The question then arises, will he still persist in the course of economy that he has adopted or will he put these men back on the pay roll? If he puts them back, it will be a proof of great weakness and will almost invite further aggression. If he still refuses, the Secret Societies, to which all, or nearly all, these military officials belong, will very likely proceed to take still more violent measures to accomplish their purpose.

In my last letter I mentioned my belief in the existence of a general feeling of unrest in a great part of China. This feeling has merely prepared the soil to receive the seeds of action, and the floods and droughts that have ravaged so large a part of northern and central China during the last few years have naturally added causes of great and active discontent to those already existing in the minds of many millions of the people. To those who take any interest in discussing, or endeavouring to acquire information as to the relative position of Hunan and Anhui men in China, I may mention that this question is always referred to by Chinese who have any knowledge of the subject under the terms "Shang," and "Huai," the former meaning the Hunan soldiers, and the latter Anhui soldiers.

I am, etc.,
W. V. Drummond.

16th June.

THE FEELING ROUND US.

To the Editor of the
North-China Daily News.

Sir,—At this time of unrest and great uneasiness, when unlimited credence appears to be given to the alarmist rumours one hears at every street corner, it may not be inopportune to mention the fact that, in a district not far from Shanghai, where friction with natives has been no uncommon experience during the past few years, and where at the present juncture increased annoyance might reasonably have been expected, not only are the Chinese there not exhibiting their usual disagreeable curiosity, but actually appear to be going out of their way to evince a friendly disposition towards foreigners.

At Whang-doo, where there is a garrison of some two thousand Hunan braves, a party of foreigners yesterday experienced the greatest courtesy from the soldiers, receiving, in fact, an invitation to inspect the big mud fort on the North bank of the Soochow Creek: while at the Big Trees, near Sükongkeu, the irritable crowd usually found there appeared to be replaced by a lot of quiet, unoffending countrymen.

And one could not help remarking the entire absence of the old familiar epithets La-le-lung and Yang-kuei-tze.

It is not to be supposed that these incidents will, in any way, allay the present general uneasiness, but they may serve to bring home to some the fact that every soldier is not a rebel nor every countryman a rioter.

I am, etc.,
W.

15th June.

WHY THE SCHOOLS ARE CLOSED.

To the Editor of the
North-China Daily News.

Sir,—None will appreciate more than the missionary body of China, the thoughtful and suggestive letters of "Spes" that have appeared in your columns. But it does seem to me that the concluding remarks of the letter in to-day's issue are based upon premises not altogether correct.

The disbanding of missionary schools referred to is not caused by the alarm felt by missionaries, but simply because oftentimes there is no other course feasible. The Chinese in and around Shanghai are at present a fear-stricken crowd. Alarm is as infectious as any disease, and owing to wild floating rumours, and alarmist reports in the native papers their fears day by day increase in a geometrical progression.

Such being the case, they will not allow their children to remain in our schools, but keep constantly sending for them with letters stating that at home there are "important affairs" needing their sons' presence.

The pupils imagine every possible evil, and with open mouths swallow the most astounding statements of what is happening outside.

We argue with them and try to screw up their courage, but with nightfall it is all gone. They don't trust a native guard of soldiers, they don't trust the mahdarins but believe that they are all in league with the Kolao Hui.

If a school is closed it is generally because there are no boys to teach, not from want of pluck or courage on the part of their instructors. In regard to the closing of girls' schools and orphanages, I think "Spes" will undoubtedly admit that it is the only course, and the one that prudence and valour alike dictate.

I am, etc.,
F. L. Hawks Pott.

St. John's College, 15th June.

TRADE CUSTOMS IN CHINA.

To the Editor of the
North-China Daily News.

Sir,—Is there to your knowledge any reason why Shanghai should remain on a different footing to every other tea port in China?

In Hankow, Kiukiang, Foochow, Amoy and Canton the native seller of tea allows the buyer one pound draft which the shipper in turn allows the purchaser in London. Shanghai is not the least important port and certainly should be on an equality with the others.

A fresh season is just beginning and the time is opportune for insisting on the same benefits being allowed here as are customary elsewhere. Individuals cannot act, but this is a matter which the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce should take in hand at once. *It ought to have done so long ago.*

I read with regret that the Chamber had decided to abolish its fortnightly circular. Although the information it conveyed was not always accurate, the figures were fairly to be depended upon and it is desirable that an official record of imports and exports be kept.

Possibly there may be reasons which deter merchants from joining the Chamber but I am convinced that the majority would gladly pay, if necessary, double the amount hitherto charged for the circular and I would ask them through you to reconsider their decision with respect to suppressing it.

I am, etc.,
Geo. Butler.

17th June.

A CALL FOR JUSTICE.

To the Editor of the
North-China Daily News.

Sir,—Now that everything possible has been written, talked of, and done in connection with our own safety, may I ask what seems to me the most important question of any, viz., What is going to be done about the Wusueh massacre? Nearly a fortnight has elapsed since the barbarous murders of our fellow countrymen, and yet there is no sign of retribution being obtained.

Failing an adequate punishment for these atrocious crimes, we may confidently expect a repetition of such deeds sooner or later in places where foreigners are at a disadvantage; just as surely as the unpunished outrages at Chinkiang two years ago have been followed up by those which are matters of recent history.

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Should satisfaction not be obtained, it is to be hoped that individual foreigners when away from the larger ports will take such means to defend their lives that when the next murder occurs the victim will be able to make his cowardly assailants pay smartly for his life.

The French a few years ago levelled to the ground a city in Tongking for a similar crime to that of Wusueh.

I am, etc.,

X.

18th June.

Miscellaneous.

THE DEFENCE OF SHANGHAI.

On Saturday the German residents received a notice from Acting Consul-General von Loehr, inviting such of them as had served in the army or navy to attend a meeting in the afternoon at the German Consulate, for the purpose of considering the question of forming a German volunteer company. Forty-eight, of whom forty-two had served in the army, responded to the invitation, and the proposal to form the company was unanimously adopted. Messrs. Schroers, Lehmann, Gerecke, Wasserfall and Nönchen were elected as a Committee to arrange details, they being instructed to approach the Council on the subject of the supply of arms and ammunition to the new company, which it is intended shall be attached to the Shanghai Volunteer Corps—whether permanently or not, is not yet decided.

A meeting of foreign residents of the French Concession was held on Saturday under the presidency of Consul-General Wagner, about eighty being present. Mr. Wagner explained that though he had no apprehension of any disturbance here, it was as well to be prepared; and he suggested that if the alarm were given, the foreigners living in the concession should assemble at the old Consulate or the Municipal Hall, together with their wives and children. The men could then either defend those buildings or some of them might serve elsewhere, as occasion might demand. Mr. Wagner's observations were unanimously approved, and subsequently a number of foreigners' names were taken down, to form a register for Fiome Guard for the concession.

The Consuls at Shanghai are holding daily meetings of an informal nature for the interchange of news, etc., in connection with the present disturbed state of the country.

The German men-of-war on this station received orders from Peking on Saturday, that they were to suppress any riot with the free use of their guns. This rather inclines one to the supposition that the foreign Ministers have concluded that the native authorities cannot be relied on to protect foreign life and property, anxious as they may be to do so.

The German volunteers had their second drill in the Central Police Station compound on Wednesday morning, under their commandant, Mr. Lehmann. About sixty attended, and were divided into two nearly equal detachments, consisting respectively of those who had served in the army and those who had not. The former were armed for the first time with Martini-Henry rifles supplied by the Municipal Council, and some very useful drill went on from 6 o'clock till 7.15. On Monday and Tuesday next the members of the company will practise at the rifle range.

The Senior Consul having received what he considered reliable information that an attempt would be made to fire some of the godowns at Pootung on Sunday night, communicated the information to the other Consuls, and the Municipal authorities. In consequence of this, the commanders of the *Alliance* and *Peacock* sent armed boats to the Pootung wharf and godowns and to Jardine's Pootung wharf, and the men patrolled the locality all night. Major Morrison met the Volunteer captains at the Central Police Station, and the Police were ordered to be in readiness to turn out if necessary. Some of the Consular body were also on the alert until late. Some of the ladies at Pootung were sent over to Shanghai, while the crews of the vessels alongside the wharves at Pootung were on the alert. Steam launches were requisitioned and had steam up in case it might be necessary to despatch reinforcements to Pootung. Happily, the threatened outbreak did not take place, and no attempt at incendiarism was made. Major Morrison and other officers remained ready at their post till 4.30 a.m. Much praise must be given to the Taotai, Mr. Nieh, for his untiring exertions in the preservation of order. He was up nearly all night, looking after everything himself, and if any outbreak should occur in Shanghai, which is most improbable, it will not be due to any neglect on his part.

THE WUSIEH RIOTS.

By the courtesy of Père Colombel we are enabled to give the following further details:—

To begin with the preliminary signs, as soon as the incendiarism at Tanyang became known, it was announced that there would be another at Wusieh. Strangers speaking an Upper Yangtze dialect appeared in the city, spreading the usual calumnies and stirring up the people to set fire to the church. This, they stated, would be done in a few days. This was so fully expected that the large rice shops had to cease their work of preparing the grain, the workmen expecting to have their share of the booty.

On Sunday, June 7th, the Father at the mission sent to warn the Chihsien, who replied verbally, "Make your minds easy; there will be no disturbance. The people are well disposed here, and if the Europeans do not go away there will be no breach of the peace." At the request of the Father, the Chihsien promised to send two gun-junks to places in the neighbourhood, in order to prevent any excitement. He also sent for two *tipaos* and made them responsible for the peace of the district.

At the same time Father Tschepe, the Superior of this section of the Mission, was at Kiangyin, which was more threatened than Wusieh. He made representations to the officials at Kiangyin and Changcha, but without result.

On the morning of Monday, 8th June, the school children had all been sent away. The burial service was read over a Christian who had died the night before. After the mass, the coffin was placed in another room of the church, ordinarily used for the purpose, together with that of a child which had died that morning. After the service, the rioters began to arrive in groups, without shouts or outcries. They filled the courtyard of the church and could not be induced to go away. The Father again sent to warn the mandarins. His messenger returned with the information that the two hsiens at Wusieh and two or three other officials were on the way to his assistance. They came, but not to the actual scene of the trouble, stationing themselves on the other side of a wide canal. They were accompanied by a crowd, in which some strangers, said to be Hunan men, were heard crying out; "The officials are going to destroy the church; let us help them." These words produced the desired effect, hindering the officials and exciting the mob. A single official of inferior rank, accompanied by seven or eight men, entered the priest's residence, followed by an immense crowd. He got out of his chair, produced a folding stool, sat down, took his water-pipe and fan, surveyed the crowd and excused himself from doing anything, on the ground that his superiors were absent. At one time he certainly showed a little energy. Turning back his cuffs, he called out to the crowd to go away, but no one obeyed. Finally, after waiting for superiors who never came, he said that as the mob had come in with him, it would go out with him. He accordingly went away, but the rioters remained. They soon began to break in the doors and windows. Some converts who attempted to stop them received wounds. Forty or fifty soldiers entered the priest's court yard and drove out the mob, but at the same time the girls' school was set on fire. The soldiers immediately abandoned the place to the rioters, without making a single effort to stop them.

While the priest was defending his house, the girls' school was attacked. For some time no entrance could be effected, but at last a stranger taunting the crowd with their ill-success, shouted out that he would show them the way to go to work, and with a big stone broke open one of the back doors. The only persons remaining in the orphanage were a few Chinese *religieuses*, who at first ran some danger but were soon allowed to escape. The building was then methodically set on fire with gunpowder and oil, evidently brought expressly for the purpose. The church, and next the priest's house, were then kindled by the same means, with such effect that nothing was left but ruins. The church was the largest and most richly decorated belonging to the mission.

The principal authors of the attack were men speaking an Upper Yangtze dialect, being probably Hunan men. They were not numerous, but were certainly the ring-leaders. Their influence in stirring up the people, their determined action during the attack, and their sudden disappearance as soon as the torch had been applied, are worthy of remark. The numerous rice-shop men, most of whom are from the north of Kiangsi (Kongpoyuen), had stopped work for two or three days, anticipating plunder. They were the most active workers throughout the riot. As soon as the fire had obtained a hold, an immense crowd of plunderers, including soldiers, swooped down upon the place, without let or hindrance. Christians attempted to stop some of these wretches, laden with the spoils of the church, and take them before the officials.

The coffin containing the dead child was carried off and placed, it is said, in front of the mandarins. That of the woman was broken open. The rioters attempted, by means of blows with bricks and stones, to make the eyes fall out of the head, regardless of the entreaties of the dead woman's husband, children and other relations. When the priest, escaping in a junk, passed the cemetery, he saw the wretches digging up the bodies of children, which they savagely mutilated, cutting the arms and plucking out the eyes.

During the 8th Father Tschepe left Kiangyin for Wusieh, but learning on the way that the outrage had already been accomplished, he betook himself to saving the other Christian communities—a circumstance which led to the report of his death being circulated. The church at Kiangyin was most in danger. The same threats as at Wusieh were made use of, and the house and school were surrounded. The Father, with the help of the mission employés, drove the mob out, and when the mandarin saw that the defenders were able to hold their own, he sent soldiers, who, with the Father's example before them, had no difficulty in keeping the place from harm.

Unfortunately, in the two prefectures of Wusieh and Kiangyin, the mission has over 60 churches. We have already learnt that 20 of these have been burnt; and it is said that a native priest has been slightly

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wounded and that two or three Christians have been killed. The Viceroy of Nanking has sent an official named Yu, to take the place, it is understood, of Liu Tsi-yu. He has visited the ruins in company with Father Tschepe. The Futai at Soochow has sent a delegate to arrange this sad business.

THE DISTURBANCES AT SOOCHOW.

The Southern Methodist Mission is located in the S.E. part of this city near the Fu Gate. The Northern and Southern Presbyterian and the Baptist Missions are located in different parts of the city. Persistent rumours have come to us from time to time during the past two or three weeks that we were to be burnt out and, according to the rumours, three different times were set for the purpose. Our Chinese teachers, scholars, servants, &c., became alarmed as the rumours became more persistent and more definite until, on the 9th inst., the most of them decided to move out and seek a place of safety elsewhere. Up to noon of that day the foreign missionaries had not thought it necessary to make any move as we could not believe from the evidence before us that any attack on us was seriously contemplated. But when the news came that day of the destruction of the Roman Catholic property at Wusieh we decided that it would be best in view of all the circumstances for the ladies and children to go to Shanghai. A telegram from Consul-General Leonard advising us to this course confirmed us in our purpose. Accordingly native boats were called and all the ladies and children started for Shanghai that night. Some of the gentlemen went with them and the rest remained to look after the property.

About five o'clock a crowd began to collect around the Methodist Mission premises and as it increased in numbers it became boisterous and ugly. In view of their threatening attitude it was thought best for us to call on the magistrate immediately for protection. Two of the foreign missionaries, therefore, went to see him and asked him to take steps without delay to prevent disturbance. He responded to our call at once by sending to the Commander for a company of soldiers and going himself at once to the scene of action. The soldiers were soon on the ground and whatever of mischief that may have been intended was promptly nipped in the bud. It is difficult to determine whether there was any real purpose to attack us or not. It is firmly believed by our Chinese friends that if the officials had not taken the prompt and energetic measures that they did, we should certainly have been attacked by the mob. I think the danger was real and imminent, and the active measures that were taken were all that saved us, in the Providence of God, from a serious outbreak.

The crowd did not all disperse till nearly midnight. The next day a great crowd surged around our premises, but the soldiers and yamên runners were on guard and no damage was done. Several arrests were made, some of the men being beaten on the spot, others cangued and two sent to prison. At nearly all the Mission premises in the city crowds collected which were more or less threatening and soldiers and yamên runners had to be stationed at every place to prevent attack.

Great numbers of people came again on the 11th, which being the 5th of the 5th moon, is an important holiday in this city for all handicraftsmen. But the constables on guard had orders to keep the crowd moving so that no great number were collected at any one time. Several arrests were also made on this day of persons who talked in a boisterous manner or refused to obey the orders to move on. On Friday everything was quiet and has been ever since. Soldiers are on guard at all the mission premises in the various parts of the city, and no further trouble for the present is apprehended. News came Saturday of a prospect of trouble at Lohkapang below Kuênshan, and a company of soldiers was sent down from here immediately to protect that place. Another Roman Catholic establishment was destroyed last Friday near Wusieh.

We have nothing but praise for our officials here, both civil and military, for their prompt and unhesitating response to our call for help. They have done and are doing their best to preserve order and as long as the soldiers remain true we have no fear of any serious trouble.

A. P. Parker.

Soochow, 16th June.

NOTES FROM NATIVE PAPERS.

Hupao.

The Governor of Anhui has communicated the following proclamation to the Wuhu Customs Taotai, by whom it has been posted :—

"On June 6th I received a despatch from the Governor Shêng of this province proclaiming the articles of the treaty and notifying you all as follows :—Since commercial relations existed between China and foreign powers Imperial decrees have been repeatedly issued permitting foreigners to promulgate their religion in the interior and natives of all places and of all classes to embrace the foreign faith without restraint or interference. Thus the treaties between China and outside nations contain such clauses as 'converts [to the foreign faith] are protected both in person and in property,' 'converts enjoying their occupation without committing any fault are to be protected by the authorities.' 'Chinese converts committing crimes contrary to Chinese laws are amenable to Chinese laws and punishable by the magistrates,' etc., etc. These arrangements are perfectly just, erring neither on one side or the other. The different provinces have carried out these stipulations to the letter and of late years the people and the foreign religious orders have lived amicably. But on the fifth of the present moon, in the district of Wuhu, evilly-disposed persons under false pretexts created trouble, and gathering a multitude, occasioned a riot. They burned the churches and in the space of a few days the capital city of Ngankin was agitated by rumours, causing apprehension and suspicion in the minds of the people. There can be no doubt that the rioters at Wuhu spread these rumours with the hope of lessening the enormity of their guilt. I, the Governor, ordered both the civil and military officials to take special precautions, and the people of Ngankin remained quiet. The origin of the disturbance in Wuhu was two female doctors, Chu and Sü, treating a young child for a certain disease and applying medicine to render it unconscious for a time [so as to facilitate the employment of surgical instruments]. Instantly the rumour as to child stealing was circulated. The matter of course, ought to have been inquired into. As the two females are both Chinese subjects they should, in accordance with the treaties, have been brought before the native Magistrates and be made amenable to Chinese laws. You, the people, instead of taking proper steps to cite the case before your authorities, but listening to the fabrications of evil-doers and being incited by them, took the occasion to commit incendiarism. You are indeed recklessly defiant and madly high-handed! I, the governor, have issued stringent orders to capture and punish without fail the leaders of the riot. The Superintendent of the Nanyang trade (the Nanking Viceroy) has requested the missionaries to hand over to the authorities the two female doctors, who will be examined as to the true state of the case in question, so as to clear from your minds all doubts and suspicion. These are all recorded. I still am anxious lest some inhabitants not distinguishing what is beneficial from what is harmful become again duped by rowdies and ill-intentioned ones; the articles of the treaties are proclaimed and you, people of all classes, are thus notified. After this warning let every parent instruct his son and every elder teach his junior to attend to his own peaceful occupation, not to believe in hearsay, not to harbour groundless suspicions and raise trouble against churches. Even when you may hear or see anything that appears to you to rouse suspicion, you ought only to report to the magistrates and await an investigation. You must never take hasty action and create a disturbance, or you will only throw yourselves into the clutches of the law. Should any desperate character still dare to fabricate rumours and get up riots, he will be arrested and severely dealt with as a warning to all who rejoice in the misfortunes [of their country]. The love I feel for you is very great, and thus I am untiring in my admonitions. That the people and [foreign] religion will always exist in harmony, and quiet and happiness long reign in the land is my deep and earnest hope. Do you all obey this."

Liu Taotai, the Deputy of the Nanking Viceroy, with full powers to try and punish the Wuhu rioters, has returned to the Capital. H.E. Chêng, the Wuhu Customs Taotai, has also proceeded to Nanking to see the Governor-General in connection with the late riot.

There were no Kolao leaders among the fifteen rioters captured in Nanking. Most of these are looters and sneak thieves. They have been more or less punished with the bamboo, the cangue, the sticking of the arrow through the ears, and marching through the streets as a warning to others. Mr. Ferguson has been compensated with $400 to repair the two cook-houses which were burnt and damaged.

Everything is quiet in Ngankin. The soldiers are still guarding the approaches and avenues leading to the Cathedral.

The authorities of Soochow have despatched four camps of soldiers to keep guard over the foreign Church in Fongmun and also the prefect with three magistrates to keep peace among the people. The foreign missionaries have started under an escort of native gun-junks.

The Soochow silk market has been opened. The Shang-sh'en silk ranges from $21 to $23 per 100 ounces, while the first quality only reaches $24 for the same weight. The Wusieh silk is rather inferior and its market price is $20 per 100 ounces' (taels') weight. The money market being tight, the trade is not very brisk.

The Shanghai Taotai has again issued a proclamation warning people to keep the peace and stating that he has taken stringent measures against any disturbance. The writers of the anonymous p acards which were posted about Sicawei are being sought for and when captured will be severely punished. H.E. beseeches the good and honest people not to mingle with the numerous bad and desperate characters lest they be injured without discrimination.

The Shanghai Magistrate and the chiefs of the patrolling force and police are out every night in person making arrests of all suspicious characters. The lodging houses under native jurisdiction are searched every night and the register books examined. All persons without personal luggage and possessing anything suspicious are remanded for examination. Three native gun-junks have arrived at Tungkadoo for the protection of the Cathedral.

Ten rioters have been captured at Wusueh and are now imprisoned to await trial.

The Sungkiang authorities are taking precautions against rioting. Soldiers are out patrolling and are encamped in the vicinity of the Cathedral and the Protestant church. A strong guard is keeping watch over the powder factory, where a great quantity of powder is stored. The magistrates are out night and day and no crowd

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of people is allowed to gather in any street. The opium shops are closed at 7 p.m.

The Protestant church in Soochow is situated on the Ch'uenchu street. On the 10th instant some children playing about the place accidentally threw some stones and mud against the church building. The inmates loudly called on them to stop and the urchins replied with equal vehemence. As the street is much traversed crowds gathered to see the petty quarrel, and some people even climbed to the city wall close by to see the sight. The missionaries, fearing a riot might result from this slight cause, immediately notified the magistrate, who hastened to the scene. The Soochowese are proverbially respectful to officials, and though the mass was dense it scattered very rapidly as soon as the order to arrest was given. The church walls were slightly damaged by the stone-throwing. Two passers-by who had nothing to do with the disturbance were apprehended, examined and dismissed. The *tipao*, who failed to keep order in the street, got 500 blows, and whatever perceptible injury there is to the building is being repaired by the magistrate.

Shênpao.

On the 7th of the 5th moon (June 13th) the following Imperial Decree was issued. "The Tsungli Yamên has memorialised us on the disturbances occurring in the various provinces against (foreign) religious orders and requested us to order the Governors-General and Governors to take immediate measures for their suppression, etc. The memorialists stated that in the 4th moon the churches in Wuhu, in the province of Anhui, were burned down by evil-disposed persons, and the churches in Tanyang (Kiangsu) and in Wusueh (Hupeh) were successively destroyed and it was urged that the leaders should be discovered and captured and stringent preventive means should be taken, etc. That the several nations are at liberty to promulgate their religions (in China) is set forth in the treaties, and Imperial Decrees have been granted instructing the various provinces to give protection at all times. Many years have passed by and the Chinese and foreigners have lived on friendly terms. How is it that lately churches have been burnt and destroyed almost simultaneously? It is certainly strange and astounding. It is only too obvious that there must be among the evil doers some notoriously desperate characters who secretly plan, dupe, spread rumours and mislead the minds of the people with the expectation that an opportunity may occur for plunder. Even the peaceful and good people have been misguided by and forced to join these rogues to aid in creating more momentous results. Unless severe measures are devised to punish and suppress (these malefactors) how are the laws to be upheld and how is the country to enjoy quiet? Let the Governors-General and Governors of Liang-kiang, Hukuang, Kiangsu, Anhui and Hupeh at once command the civil and military officials to discover, capture, try, convict and execute the leaders of the riots as a warning to others for the future. The religion of the western countries simply admonishes people to become virtuous, and the native converts are Chinese subjects under the jurisdiction of the local officials. The religions and peoples ought to exist peaceably side by side. The risings (against religious orders) no doubt took origin from the discontented class, who fabricate groundless rumours and create disturbance under false pretexts. Such cunning people are to be found in every place. Let the Tartar Generals, Governors-General and Governors proclaim and notify the people never to listen lightly to floating rumours and recklessly cause troubles. Any writers of anonymous placards manufacturing rumours to mislead the people are to be apprehended and severely punished. The local officials must at all times devise measures for the protection of the lives and properties of the merchants and missionaries of the several nations, and must not permit criminals to harass and injure them. In case their precautions are not effectual and disturbances occur, let the high authorities report the exact state of the case and have such officials cashiered. Let the various cases (of riot against foreign churches) in the different provinces still pending settlement be promptly arranged by the Tartar Generals, Governors General and Governors, who are not to allow the subordinate officials to delay and procrastinate through fear of difficulties. Let this Decree be known to all. Respect this!"

By the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp a large fire occurred, destroying several blocks of shops and houses, outside the east gate of Tientsin. One life was lost. In the same city outside the north gate some persons tried to set fire to a cash shop. The fire was quickly put out and runners are out to capture the incendiaries.

The Viceroy of Liang Hu, Chang Chih-tung, has privately requested the various Consuls to ask the missionaries not to accept Chinese children for the foundling asylums, for the present, because evil-disposed persons always take this as a pretext to incite the people against foreign religious orders. All the military and civil officials have received strict orders to be always in readiness and to take prompt and stringent measures in case of any disturbance.

Two silk-shops were broken into by bands of rowdies in Nanking, and were plundered to the extent of several dollars' worth of new silk, besides ready money. In both cases the cashiers who had charge of the money chests were severely wounded by the marauders. Some of the latter have since been captured, and it is said that the authorities will behead them as soon as they are convicted, without waiting for the autumnal assizes. Quick and decisive punishment always has good effects on the criminal classes.

The Shanghai Magistrate is arresting all the notorious characters in Shanghai. These are a set of roughs and black-mailers who have long been a pest to the city, the settlements and the suburbs. Over a hundred of them are now locked up. The Magistrate seems to have taken a high-handed step, as most of these rowdies have committed no fresh crime and consequently no charges can be brought against them. The Magistrate knows this, and accordingly does not punish them, but simply keeps them under lock and key. Such treatment is most excellent in these troublous times, because no strangers, no matter how cunning, can create disturbance without co-operating with and getting the assistance of the local roughs. Warrants are still out in every direction to gather in more of these wretches who prey upon the public. An order has been issued by the native police commissioner that all people who are unavoidably out at night must carry lanterns and keep them lighted. Any one infringing this rule will be punished by being locked up till morning.

About nine o'clock on the night of the 16th instant three shots were heard close to the Tungkadoo Cathedral, and the people, thinking an attack was being made on the building, rushed out from their homes to see the disturbance. The cause of the firing, however, was soon ascertained. The guards patrolling about the Cathedral were turning out for their nightly duties, and the gun firing was their signal. In these anxious times how slight an occurrence out of the ordinary will cause a crowd to gather and fear to spread!

Seven men sleeping on the river bank at Tungkadoo were arrested and examined. They pleaded poverty, and as nothing suspicious could be found on their persons and there was no charge except that of vagrancy against them, each one got 100 blows and was ordered to leave Shanghai.

H.E. Nieh Taotai heard that there was a notorious Ningpo rowdy, Liu Ah-tsai by name, in Sinza, and ordered the magistrate to have him apprehended. The Sinza *tipao*, instead of detaining the man, assisted him to escape. The *tipao* is in custody, with the prospect of getting 1,000 blows and one year's imprisonment unless he hands the fugitive over to the magistrate.

All beggars sleeping about the streets at night are ordered to be deported.

Hupao.

There are in the villages round about Foochow city twenty-nine establishments for spinning yarn and making cloth. The machines are of foreign make but are manipulated by the workers' hands and feet. This industry is supporting thousands of families.

Shênpao.

While the assistants in a pawnshop at Nanking were busily occupied, a soldier stepped in with a roll of cloth and some pieces of old clothing to be pledged. After a hasty examination of the articles some money was paid and the soldier left in a hurry. When business was slacker and the pieces of clothing were being folded before being placed in safe keeping, a piece of white cloth about a foot in length was discovered in one of the pockets. The cloth was stamped with a large seal, and on the border were many characters which are traitorous in meaning. There was also a secret mark, but no names. That this was one of the Kolao Hui membership tickets so much talked of there could be no doubt, and men were sent out in every direction to pursue the soldier, but in vain. The only information that could be obtained was that a soldier answering to the description was seen running at full speed from the direction of the pawnshop, and though the cash he carried were scattered about the street, through the breaking of the string, he did not stop to recover any—a very unusual occurrence with a poor soldier. The proprietor of the pawnshop, apprehensive of consequences, burnt the cloth ticket. Whether the soldier intended to get rid of the now troublesome cloth, showing the bearer to be a member of the Kolao Hui, or to place it unknown in the custody of the proprietor of the pawnshop as a means of blackmailing on some future occasion, is unknown.

Nine men were arrested the night before last by the patrolling force for being out late at night without lights and definite business. Some got 60 and some 40 blows for their nightly wanderings.

Three more notorious rowdies on the Pootung side have been captured and sentenced to join their comrades in the penitentiary.

HUNAN:

A RECORD OF A SIX WEEKS' TRIP.

II.

The first Hunan city at which we called was Yochow Fu. It occupies an elevated, highly picturesque situation at the mouth of the Tungting lake, and is well known to foreigners. In former years the people there used to stone all who came that way with the utmost impartiality; it is only within the last year or two that they have learned to deny themselves that pleasure. The shops and business places are all outside the walls in a suburb on the south side; within the walls there are only a few residences, and the usual official buildings and temples, otherwise it is an empty shell. Notwithstanding, the authorities for a long time were strongly opposed to our entering it. Even after we were able to stay and work in the suburb in peace any attempt to enter a gate was sure to lead to an uproar. When, at last, we obtained "the freedom of the city" and found nothing there, it reminded one of the

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Scotsman who fought so long and vigorously in defence of an empty purse that the highwayman declared "had there been but sixpence in it he would have killed me." Yochow is now quite quiet, and may be visited by anyone without trouble.

Between it going south and the next city, Siangyinchien, lies the whole breadth of the Tungting lake, 240 *li* as the Chinese reckon. As is well known, this lake is simply an immense reservoir in which the high waters of the summer season are stored up to a depth of 30 feet, but which drains almost dry in winter, save for the rivers which cross it. We notified the magistrate of our arrival at Siangyin by sending one card to the *yamén*, a proceeding which was contrary to our usual practice, and opposed to good policy; but which was made necessary in this case by a promise made on our last visit that we should give them warning next time we came back. The card brought down a deputation of *yamén* satellites in charge of an oily-mouthed writer who was commissioned by the district magistrate to say all manner of good things about my books, my nationality and myself, and he said them well; but the sum of the whole matter was we must go away at once, as there was an examination on, and the people of that city were remarkable even in Hunan for their fierce and uncontrollable disposition. To this we replied in equally complimentary terms, that we had been there frequently and all through the city, that the people were amongst the best in the province, and although there was an examination, yet with such an able and experienced magistrate as Mr. Twan at the head of affairs, there was no fear. We really could not think of passing the city of H.E. Kuo Sung-tao, the first Ambassador to our mean country, without paying it a visit. To these arguments there was no possible answer, so that party left. Next came three water policemen told off to protect us, but as no danger threatened from any quarter, we gave them a card to show they had done their duty, and persuaded them to return to the bosom of their families. Shortly after, half a dozen soldiers arrived in a boat, in charge of some one who insisted on remaining invisible inside. Their business was to drive us away; they began shouting and swearing and hammering on our boat, while a gruff voice from the depth of theirs kept hounding them on to "beat them," "kill them," "drive them away." We told them to do it quietly, and recognising an old acquaintance in one of the enemy, asked him what was up now. He said their *liao yeh* insisted on their driving us away, and they did not know how it could be done. We requested the favour of an interview with the said *liao yeh*, and when we got at him he proved to be the same oily-mouthed rascal who so recently had been in charge of the courtesy department! "You then are the paper riger; no wonder you were ashamed to show your face," exclaimed we with much scorn, and watched to see him hang his head. But not a hang: shame and a *yamén* man are seldom to be found under one hat. He laughed heartily, and treated the matter as a splendid joke.

It was now late, but we had still another deputation to receive; this time a blue button military man of the blunt but honest stamp. He represented that they were really in a fix with 1,000 country students and as many followers on their hands. They had been brought together to be examined for places in the Viceroy's new college of the *Liang Hu* at Wuchang, and that the subjects included mathematics, and other matters foreign to the teaching of the classics, at which they were very ill-pleased. Personally he did not believe a single one would get a place, and they were very much afraid that it would not conduce to the public peace should they happen to meet with me. He reminded me that I knew what Siangyin students could do—they had driven us into the *yamén*, where we remained prisoners from ten in the morning till four in the afternoon on a previous occasion, and sadly damaged the building in trying to get at us while there—would we not oblige them by going away, and coming back some other time? As it is one of our principles in Hunan to keep out of the way of the students as much as possible, and as, in a case like this, we had no option, for the *yamén* would have kept its diplomatics agoing as long as we remained, we consented to leave, but pointed out that the only trouble we had seen this time had been of their own manufacture. Mr. Bluebutton was delighted. He was most anxious for information about the telegraph which the governor was about to introduce into the province. He understood very well, he told us, how the messages might fly on the wires through the air, but how they could be sent through the water without being damaged was beyond his comprehension. If the supply of guttapercha fails, as threatened, I told him, our own clever men would be equally at a loss on this point, which pleased him greatly.

The position which the *literati* occupy in China is peculiar, and the part they play in affairs is constantly forced upon one's attention. As all know, those of them who have obtained their degree are freed from the usual method of control, the bamboo, at the disposal of the district magistrate. This practically places them above the law, and a similar privilege is claimed by them, not only for all members of the fraternity, whether they have degrees or not, but for the servants and coolies which they bring with them to an examination. It is not at all a bad idea that there should be some counterpoise to the almost unlimited and irresponsible authority of the district magistrate, over ordinary affairs and ordinary folks, and nowhere could such be better found than in the great body of the learned. The result, however, is that in order to check one possible tyrant thousands, and tens of thousands, of petty tyrants are created who infest every city, town, and hamlet, in the Empire. When they come together for an examination their behaviour is often such as makes it hard to understand how the people can endure it. On such occasions respectable families leave the city altogether in large numbers. Women must keep themselves more closely secluded than ever. Business men and officials have to make any sacrifice rather than offend them, while the luckless foreigner may look out for stormy times. In saying this one does not accuse the men so much as the system. The student class in every country is proverbial for its rowdy character, and let it be provided that this propensity for mischief might be indulged in with impunity, and the result would not be beneficial to good government anywhere. As anti-foreignism is the badge of all the tribe, more or less, it is well for foreigners to keep out of their way, both for their own sake, and that of the district authorities, who, in case of an uproar, will have to pay the piper, although they may never have ordered the tune.

From Siangyin to Changsha, the capital, is a distance of 135 *li* up the Siang river, a noble stream about half a mile broad with a mininum depth of six or seven feet. By the aid of a good north wind we soon ran the distance, besides spending a while in the half-way town of Chingkang, famous for its good rice and bad morals. Changsha occupies a fine situation, on the right bank of the river, along which it extends for a distance of 15 *li*; the face presented by the city wall occupying about half that space in rear of the riverside street. The city is almost square, and has five gates, four of which open towards the river. It is a place of considerable trade, and the city is well filled with many fine streets, grand temples, and colleges, besides the usual official buildings belonging to a capital. Its grand peculiarity, however, is that, like the forbidden city at Peking, and the Kingdom of Tibet, it is one of the few places now left in the whole world which no foreigner may presume to enter. It is perhaps the most intensely anti-foreign city in China, a feeling kept up by the *literati* with the full sympathy of the officials. Here are the headquarters of that villainous press whose unspeakably filthy anti-foreign productions, lately drawn attention to by Mr. Richard, are widely circulated in all the provinces, and have given rise to numerous anti-foreign riots resulting in much suffering, and destruction of property. Here also, strange to say, are the headquarters of not a few officials who have held high office in foreign countries, or in connection with foreign affairs. Perhaps more officials who have been abroad could be found in Changsha than in any other city in the central provinces.

Our first visit to Changsha was paid thirteen years ago, just on the back of the issue of the Margary proclamation. We got into the river and as far as the capital unobserved and one bright autumn morning we stepped ashore at the landing in front of the great west gate, in company with a native helper, and hopeful of being able to accomplish some work before the authorities came on the scene. Our stay was brief. Almost immediately a great shout of "foreign devil come," "beat him," "kill him," etc., was raised. There was a grand rush of people from all quarters, a good deal of hustling, tugging, and throwing of things, and before we could recover from our bewilderment we were in the hands of a dozen sturdy soldiers, being taken back to our boat to give an account of ourselves. We were soon convinced that we had better take our departure, and attempt to carry on operations elsewhere. Next time we tried the plan of staying in our boat for a while, in midstream opposite the city, in order to receive visitors; a plan which had answered well in other hostile places. Out here it was a complete failure, for no one came near us; and after three days spent in doing nothing we came away defeated again. In those days, with the scare of the Margary matter fresh upon their minds, to be a British subject was to be somebody, so on a third visit, accompanied by a friend, Mr. Wu, the authorities proposed that we might come to the great landing and sell books from our boat, provided we did not seek to go ashore. We agreed, but even for this they required three days in which to make the necessary arrangements. These mainly consisted in covering the city with placards, some being very elaborate, some brief and pithy, but all to the same effect, namely that on the morning of the 13th two foreign devils would come to the great *matou*, and every man must bring bricks and stones to beat them to death.

As the fateful day approached we discovered that it was not in the programme we should cross the river at all. Our boatmen had been scared, or bribed, and nothing would induce them to leave the quiet place we were anchored in on any such errand. As to getting another boat the authorities laughed at the very idea, assuring us that no one there would risk life and property in such a venture. A boat, notwithstanding, was placed at our disposal, and that in such a remarkable way as convinced us it was the Master's will that we should see this thing through. Our men were ashore endeavouring to engage a boat of any kind, but the attempt appeared to be hopeless, for all had been warned officially to have nothing to do with us, when they met with an old Christian who had several times tried to pay us a visit, but had been turned back—as all non-official visitors always were at Changsha—by the numerous guards who were watching us. His name was Li, a boatman connected with the L.M.S., and known to us by report. Happening

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to be there on business, and knowing the difficulty we were in, he wished to tell us that his boat was at our service. Before the cocksure authorities knew what was on foot we had Li's boat alongside, and Li himself, beaming with pleasure, engaged in having our belongings transferred to it. Not a single stipulation did he make as to what we might or might not do with his boat, nor as to what he would receive for the service; and yet, like a certain poor widow we read of, he seemed to be casting away "all the living that he had."

By the hour appointed we were ready. I shall never forget the scene. It was a brilliant sunny morning, with a brisk cool breeze blowing up the river. The whole frontage above and below the great *maton* had been cleared of the ordinary boats, and a row of gunboats, with here and there a still larger craft full of officials, occupied their places. The sloping bank was packed full of a dense crowd of human beings; there were thousands and thousands of them. The silk dresses of the students, the gay uniforms and banners of the soldiers, and the sunlight flashing from their weapons, afforded a play of colour wonderful to behold. Now at last Changsha was about to receive the gospel, and that in what is supposed to be the grand old orthodox fashion. The Bible was about to be blown into it by the cannon's mouth, and hammered home with convincing blows of long-handled cleavers, broad-toed tridents, and other slaughtering tools peculiar to the Chinese. No doubt the hearts of the missionaries were palpitating with very joy at the sight of such an abundant and unexpected answer to many earnest prayers. Not so. The missionaries were as grieved as they could be over this display for which their share of the responsibility was simply the being there, and had it not seemed their duty to remain they would gladly have allowed the grand performance to fall through for want of the principal actors.

We were at anchor on the other side of the river right opposite, and the hour arranged for crossing was ten o'clock. Punctually to a minute Li's anchor was lifted, the sail raised, and over we went, accompanied by our four escorting gunboats. As we drew near we heard a yelling such as it falls to the lot of few to hear, a grand howl of execration from ten thousand throats of fellow men. It sounded like something unearthly. When we came within range down came the missiles, stones, bricks, broken implements, and domestic utensils; everything throwable in fact. We were under this shower about as long as one might count twenty, and then the performance had gone as far as it was intended it should. We were bundled into the escorting boats alongside, and carried out of range in a moment. Old Li never let go the rudder, but sailed his boat out after us, as he had sailed her in, as calmly as if such showers were a matter of daily experience with him. There was nothing more to be done or said, so we willingly left one of the grandest theatrical entertainments ever got up,—at Changsha anyhow. The scenery was all real, and on a colossal scale. Such ancient battle-scarred walls, towers, and temple roofs never appeared on any stage. The dresses were splendid, the actors countless and all in earnest, the object of the play was to show the fierce ungovernable disposition of the Hunan people when they smelled the blood of foreign men, and the gigantic efforts their authorities were prepared to make in discharge of their treaty obligations.

Li shovelled the rubbish out of his boat by the bushel, and it was found that astonishingly little damage had been done, either to person or property; a few insignificant bruises and breakages was the sum total. It never seemed to strike him, then or afterwards, that he merited any special praise or pay. Good old man! I have not seen him for years. He seems to have sailed away into the unknown; perhaps he has crossed another river, and heard the Master's "Well done." After this experience we passed and repassed Changsha often, but troubled it no more; meanwhile my friend Mr. Li thought he would try what could be accomplished with the aid of the native dress. He contrived to get inside the city—the only foreigner who has yet done so—one evening at dusk undetected. But they discovered what he was next morning; and although none saw him go in, there were plenty who saw him out, and they swore by the gods of war and literature that if he played them such a trick again he would not live to tell the tale.

(*To be continued.*)

Law Reports.

H.B.M.'s SUMMARY CIVIL COURT.

Shanghai, 12th June.

Before M. F. A. FRASER, Esq.,
Deputy Acting Assistant Judge.

CHANG SOEY-SUNG *v.* ELTON.

The hearing of this case was resumed.

Plaintiff was recalled, and stated that the I.O.U. was given to him on 8th May, the day of Mr. Bennett's departure, by defendant, in Mr. Bennett's presence. Asked if he was willing to collect the I.O.U.'s handed by Mr. Bennett to defendant in satisfaction of her claim for $100, plaintiff replied that he was willing to point out the addresses of the writers of the I.O.U.'s but could not undertake to collect them, as he had other business to attend to.

Defendant called Ferdinand Irens with a view to proving that plaintiff had stolen some I.O.U.'s from her. The witness stated that plaintiff came to him before the spring races and presented a chit of witness's for $1.20. Witness told him to come again after the races, but in the meantime was told by defendant not to pay the chit to plaintiff as she had Bennett's power of attorney to receive monies due to him. The chit was presented towards the end of April.

His Honour asked if Mr. Bennett was likely to return to Shanghai, to which defendant replied in the affirmative.

The witness Lemon here came forward and said that Mr. Bennett had gone from Yokohama to Hongkong and would not come back to Shanghai, from which he had run away, leaving several debts behind him.

Hoffman (excitedly): How do you know that?

His Honour (who was several times interrupted by defendant) said it was not fair that plaintiff should lose any benefit that had been promised him. Defendant was provided with written authority to collect Bennett's debts, and she admitted that he told her to pay plaintiff what was owing to him. Defendant probably gave plaintiff a hastily written chit for $9.60 and was sorry for it afterwards. There would be judgment for the plaintiff with costs, but plaintiff ought to collect the chits as he promised to do.

H.B.M.'s POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 13th June.

Before M. F. A. FRASER, Esq.,
Deputy Acting Assistant Judge.

R. *v.* ADLER AND GRIFFITHS.

Frederick Adler and Albert Griffiths, able seamen of the *Audelana*, were charged with being absent without leave since the 11th.

Griffiths said he had leave on Thursday evening, and slept on shore, but overslept himself and could not return on board owing to not having money to pay sampan hire. Adler also said he had leave.

His Worship ordered defendants to forfeit one day's pay.

Adler was then charged with stealing a lifeboat sail, a hand lead-line and two cases of kerosene oil, value in all about $28, from the ship, during the voyage from New York to Shanghai.

Evidence was given by members of the crew, showing that defendant had cut up the lead-line and sail and converted them to his own use. The oil he brought out of the fore-peak and hid behind the mooring ropes, with the intention of selling it to a sampan man. One of the witnesses said he did not give information at the time, because defendant had warned him not to do so.

Defendant admitted taking the line and sail, but said that as it was night he mistook the sail for a piece of old canvas. Asked why he wanted a piece of old canvas at night, defendant said he did not want the other men to see him taking it. With regard to the oil defendant set up a rather ingenious defence. He said that when the ship was in a cyclone on 20th January, the captain gave orders to jettison a large numbers of cases of oil. Instead of throwing overboard all the cases that were got up from the hold, the crew put several in the fore-peak for their own use. Defendant contended that the two cases he brought on deck formed part of those which had been ordered to be thrown overboard. A witness, however, stated that defendant, when he got the cases on deck, saw there were labels on the cases. He removed these labels and placed them in his bunk, where they were afterwards found. The cases of kerosene forming part of the cargo had no labels on them, whereas the kerosene tins belonging to the ship's stores had such labels. The tins were first taken into the forecastle, but when the ship was near Shanghai, the crew, being afraid that the oil would be discovered, took the cases into the fore-peak and buried them under the sand which was used for cleaning purposes.

The captain stated that the sail was a brand-new one, and no sailor could possibly mistake it for old canvas. He has received many complaints of defendant and another man stealing things from other members of the crew.

His Worship adjourned the case to enable accused to bring evidence.

15th June.

R. *v.* ADLER AND GRIFFITHS.

The hearing of this case was resumed.

A charge of stealing sugar and other stores, the property of a sailor named Montgomery, was gone into. The prosecutor stated that he kept his sugar and tobacco in his bunk and on a shelf. On several occasions during the voyage he saw Griffiths take sugar belonging to the prosecutor and others. Adler stole a quantity of tobacco and soap. Once prosecutor found that a tin full of tobacco had been half emptied and paper placed in the lower half. On another occasion, when prosecutor had hidden sugar in his boots, Griffiths brought the sugar to him, to show that he could not hide it. Finally prosecutor and others in his watch had to hand over their stores to men in the other watch for safety. Another sailor deposed to having watched in the forecastle to see who had stolen the stores, and having seen Griffiths come in, take the sugar, and make "swanky" with it—a drink composed of vinegar, sugar and water. He did not accuse Griffiths because the latter carried a "knuckle-duster," and the crew were afraid of him. With regard to the charge of stealing ship's stores, Brown stated that he saw Adler taking the labels off two tins. Witness told Adler that the tins contained ship's oil.

Questioned by his Worship, Griffiths admitted having a knuckleduster in his

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possession, but denied that he had threatened to use it.

A sailor named Johnson deposed that Adler came into the forecastle, drunk, with a knife in his hand, and stole a pair of boots out of Johnson's bag.

Prisoners both denied the charges of stealing sugar, etc.

His Worship thought it had been proved that the men had been stealing on board the ship. They would each undergo six weeks' imprisonment.

16th June.

Before R. W. Mansfield, Esq.,
Acting Assistant Judge.

R. *v.* TOPPIN.

J. Toppin, steward on board the *Zanzibar*, was charged with refusal of duty.

He pleaded guilty.

Captain McFee said—On Sunday morning, 7th inst., the defendant had some words with the chief officer and rushed aft to me stating that he would do no more work on board the vessel. He went ashore and stayed away till Tuesday morning, just before the ship was leaving. He has not personally asked me to allow him to return to his duty, and even if he had, I should have refused. If he wants to leave the ship I am willing to discharge him. He has some £20 due him. It would be better if he is separated from the ship. He has made no complaints to me of ill-treatment by the officers.

By defendant—You did not tell me on Sunday that you were sick. I never heard you say so.

Defendant said;—I refused duty because of the officers. The chief officer called me out of bed at 5.30 a.m. on the Sunday and wanted his coffee. On Sunday morning we are supposed to have a little more rest, and as I had only got to bed at 4 a.m., I was angry at being called so early and told the chief officer to make his own coffee.

His Worship to defendant—You are liable to twelve weeks' imprisonment for refusal of duty; you will forfeit fifteen days' pay and go to prison for seven days.

After the defendant had left the Court, the Captain said the man was a good man while sober. He asked for an order for the steward's discharge, so His Worship referred the applicant to the Vice-Consul in the Shipping Office.

R. *v.* SMITH.

H. J. Smith, chief officer of the *Camelot*, was charged with being absent without leave on the 9th instant.

Mr. Browett appeared for the defendant who pleaded guilty.

H. Peters, master of the *Camelot*, deposed—The defendant went on shore at 9 a.m. on the 9th. I followed him as I had business up town. He returned between 11 and noon, stayed on board a few minutes and went ashore again. He came back after 1 p.m. I left at 1.15, and while I was away he went on board but refused to take in cargo. He was not on board at 4 p.m. and had not returned at 6 p.m. when I took the ship into the stream with the aid of a tug. He was on board next morning, and has been on board all the time since.

By Mr. Browett—It is the duty of the chief officer to superintend the discharge of cargo. It was his duty to receive cargo receipts from the wharf office after the cargo had been discharged. He gave me the receipts at 9 a.m. before I went to town; there was only one; that was all I wanted.

Mr. Browett—Defendant says he had to go to the agents.

Witness—He went up to the compradore's for drink, but the compradore would not supply him.

Mr. Browett said defendant wished to tell the Court that he had been 24 years on board ship and had good discharges. He asked the Court to deal leniently with him.

His Worship—It is a serious thing to be absent from your ship when your ship is to be moored.

Mr. Browett—Defendant says he did not know that the ship was to be moored that afternoon; the captain did not tell him that he was going to move the ship.

His Worship—You will forfeit six days' pay.

The above defendant was then charged with being drunk on the 9th and 14th inst.

Defendant pleaded guilty to being drunk on the 9th.

The captain gave evidence as to the drunkenness on the 9th and also on the 14th. He called Mr. Baessler as a witness.

Mr. Browett called a sailor named Matterson for the defence, but he had not much to say.

His Worship said he would dismiss the charge referring to the 14th, but fined the defendant three dollars and costs for the offence on the 9th.

R. *v.* STAFFORD.

W. Stafford, boatswain of the *Camelot*, was charged with the above offences.

He said he did not deny the charge.

His Worship asked him how it was that he had got into trouble.

Defendant said it was all owing to his having taken a little drink.

His Worship sentenced him to forfeit four days' pay, and cautioned him that if he were brought before the Court again, he would be sent to prison.

17th June.

R. *v.* SMITH.

H. J. Smith, chief mate of the *Camelot*, was charged with wilfully disobeying a lawful command of the master, Henry Peters, on June 9th, and again on the 14th.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson appeared for the prosecution.

The captain deposed that at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 9th he showed defendant two lighters full of iron lying alongside the ship, and told him to get the hold ready for taking in this cargo. At eleven o'clock when witness was on shore, it was reported to him that the mate would not take in any cargo. Witness sent a note to the effect that if neither the mate nor boatswain was on board, Matterson, a sailor, was to superintend the taking in of cargo. Shortly after twelve defendant came alongside drunk. Witness left the ship at 1.15, and then saw defendant sitting in a jinricsha near the wharf. In the afternoon witness told the stevedore to get his gear ready for taking in cargo. Between four and six o'clock, when the stevedore's men were busy aloft, the mate came to the ship's side and told them to come down.

By defendant—The hold was made ready and the bilges were cleaned during the day.

A sailor named Matterson said he delivered the captain's note to defendant, who read it and said no work was to be done that day. He then told the crew to cease work, and ordered the hatches to be put on.

Capt. J. P. Roberts stated that he went to inspect the *Camelot* on the 9th, at 2 p.m. No work was being done. The boatswain told witness that he and defendant were going to ask the captain for an explanation of his note. Both the boatswain and defendant were drunk. In consequence of their condition, witness reported against insuring the cargo. Ships were frequently loaded on Sundays, when a special permit had been obtained.

Willoughby Poignand, warehouseman at the Associated Wharves, said it was quite a common thing for steamers and ships to take in and discharge cargo on Sundays. As far as the wharf was concerned, Sunday was the same as any other day.

Defendant denied that he received orders from the captain to take in iron cargo. He had been previously told by the captain that the ship would be loaded with kerosene oil, and knowing that heavy tackle was not required for kerosene, he told the stevedore's men to take the tackle away. He understood the captain's note to apply only to kerosene. Besides, there was only one seaman on board to do the work. Defendant further alleged that the prosecution had been brought out of spite, defendant having said he would have the ship examined, as she was not seaworthy. The captain had said he would get defendant out of the ship if it cost him £20. Defendant was the only Englishman on board this English ship; and out of the small crew she carried there were three who could not answer to their names.

With regard to the charge of disobedience on the 14th, the captain stated that it was necessary to work on that day (Sunday) to comply with the charter party, a day having been lost through defendant stopping work on the 9th. On the Saturday night witness told defendant that he would have to take in cargo next day, to which defendant replied "All right." Next morning defendant asked if he would be paid overtime. Witness replied that he could not and would not do so. The defendant then said he would not take in the cargo, and witness had to superintend the work himself.

Defendant said he was willing to work on Sunday, as he had done over and over again in all parts of the world, but any one who worked cargo on Sunday expected to receive overtime for it. On the Sunday he attended to his other duties. He had understood all along that the cargo would consist of kerosene, and if he had allowed the stevedore to load iron on the 9th and had afterwards found this was the wrong cargo, he would have had to pay out of his own pocket the expenses of removing it.

Capt. Peters said he told defendant on or about the 5th that the ship might fill up with kerosene, but after that date defendant had been drinking, and witness said no more to him about it.

His Worship said that if it had not been shown that defendant was drunk on the 9th, quite early in the morning, he would have been given the benefit of the doubt as to what orders were given him; but when a man was drunk he could not remember what he did. With regard to the second case, defendant admitted refusing to work. There was no sufficient excuse for this. Defendant, if he considered extra money was due to him, should have done the work first and afterwards brought an action against the captain. Refusal of duty was only punishable under the Merchant Shipping Act by imprisonment and forfeiture of pay. In this case defendant would undergo four days' imprisonment on each of the two charges.

Defendant—That's what he's working for, your Worship, to get me out of the ship.

His Worship—You have put yourself in this position, principally by drinking.

18th June.

R. *v.* GRACE.

Patrick Grace, sailor, pleaded guilty to a charge of being drunk and incapable in Broadway at 7 p.m. on the 17th, and was fined $3 and ordered to be put on board his ship, which was to sail next day.

R. *v.* NIELSEN.

Martin Nielsen, sailor, charged with being drunk and disorderly in Broadway, admitted being a "little drunk," and, it appearing that he had been before the court on a similar charge a fortnight ago, he was fined $6 or in default 14 days' imprisonment, but to be put on board the ship if she left before that time had expired.

Liver Complaints.—Dr. King's Dandelion and Quinine Liver Pills, without Mercury, are a potent remedy; remove all Liver and Stomach Complaints, Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Heartburn. Indigestion, Constipation. Made only in London. Sold everywhere. (5)

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R. v. DONNELLY.

William Donnelly was charged with being drunk and incapable on the doorstep of the Sailors' Home at 1.15 a.m. He admitted being drunk, but urged that this was no offence. He was fined $3 and costs. (Accused is the same individual who gave evidence at an inquest on the previous day in a state of intoxication).

INQUEST.

17th June.

An inquest was opened at the Pootung Mortuary this afternoon on a body supposed to be that of a man named Joseph Proctor, a quarter-master belonging to the *Pingsuey* who has been reported missing. Mr. Mansfield acted as Coroner, and he had a Jury consisting of Messrs. W. Morrison Harvie, E. J. Lacey and H. J. Such.

The Jury having been sworn, viewed the body and then adjourned to the Pootung Mortuary where the first witness called was

C. F. Luther, sergeant of the river police. He said:—The body was picked up near Fau Chong's yard at about 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday by one of the police. I went with a boat and took the body to Pootung to the jetty. I saw it taken out of the water, and the clothes removed. The body was much decomposed. I did not notice any wounds. The body was fully clothed, and the shoes were on the feet.

By a juror—The clothes were not torn. I was told that the body was that of a quarter-master of the *Pingsuey*.

James Howell, inspector of river police, said:—I saw the body landed at 5 p.m. and the clothes taken off. I examined it but found no marks on it. I searched the clothing and found a clasp knife and some cigars. I was told a man had been missing from the *Pingsuey* and I got one of the sailors who had been on board that vessel, to identify the body. He said he could do so by the clothes. The body was supposed to be that of Joseph Proctor. It had not been in the water more than three days.

C. O'Connor, sworn, stated—I am a sailor out of employment and living at the Sailors' Home. I have seen the clothes, and recognise my stud. I have seen the body but cannot recognise it except by the moustache. I know the deceased belonged to the *Pingsuey*. I lent him a stud—produced—on Saturday at 2.30 p.m. between the "Travellers" and the Sailors' Home. I had met him at the "Travellers" and there was a row there between two American men-of-war's men and two British sailors. The deceased was one of the latter. They fought in a turning, but I did not see them as I had walked away. I saw the deceased afterwards, he came to the door of the Home, and asked me for a pin to fasten the collar of his shirt with, and as I had none, I lent him my shirt stud. This was about 3.20 p.m. He was not hurt then and there was no mark on him. He went with us to the "Travellers" and from there to the "Clyde," in French town. I left him asleep there with his arm on the table with another man. I saw no more of him till Sunday morning at 6.40. He was then drunk, it was outside the Sailors' Home that I saw him. He still had my stud. I said "Good morning" to him and have not seen him alive since. He was the worse for liquor on Saturday afternoon, and very badly in liquor on Saturday night.

W. Donnally, was next called, but as he was decidedly not sober, his evidence did not amount to much. He was sent to see the clothes the deceased had worn, but he came back to the Mortuary Chapel and stated that most of the clothes he had just seen were not those worn by the man whose name he did not know, whom he had taken on board a steamer, the name of which he did not know but which had a white funnel and black top, at 0.30 a.m. on Sunday. He said he could swear to the man dead or alive and rambled on for some time. He said he had taken the man to his ship from a jetty in Hongkew, the name of which he did not know and that the man had asked him for 10 cents to go ashore with in the morning and get a drink.

The Acting Coroner said in the absence of further evidence, he would adjourn the enquiry till the return of the *Pingsuey* from Japan.

To DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less, effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold. (3)

TEN DAYS LOST FROM A LIFE.

Have you ever tried to fancy how it might seem (having been dead) to come to life again? Let me tell you what happened to me once.

Early in the spring of 1871 I was thrown from a carriage and seriously hurt. The chief injury was to the right leg below the knee—a deep and ragged cut made by a sharp-edged stone. The first surgical attention given it was hasty and unscientific, yet thus I journeyed 200 miles to my home in the country. Blood-poisoning followed. Then several weeks of acute pain and exhausting fever. Then the crisis. For ten days and nights I was absolutely unconscious—I was virtually dead. The heart still beat feebly, but the mind was sunk under Oblivion's sea. Of that time I never remembered anything; it is lost out of my history.

One morning I *found myself*—I was back to the world I used to live in; I saw bending over me the dear faces I used to know. The fever was gone; the pain was gone; my head was cool and clear. My wife opened wide the windows. Oh, the bright sunshine! Oh, the sweet, warm air! Oh, to see the clouds of apple blossoms that glorified the old orchard! *Oh, to be alive!* to hear familiar voices once more! The experience was very suggestive. As never before I understood the Divine doctrine of the resurrection of the dead.

So much for my story. Now let me tell you another man's story, as he told it to me. He is an American named Alderson, and lives at a place called Sink's Grove, West Virginia. He is a gentleman of high character. He said: "Seven years ago to-day I took my weight on the scales, in company with two or three friends. I weighed exactly 185 pounds, and was never in better health in my life. I could work without effort and sleep like a tired baby. Two months later I began to feel heavy and dull. There was more or less pain in my chest, sides, and lower part of the back. I lost my appetite, and the kidney secretion was dark, thick, and scanty. Six weeks after, I was down with the dropsy. For four months I suffered like a martyr on the rack. The lightest food lay on my stomach like cold iron. There was a nasty metallic taste in my mouth, and a sickening wind came up, with sometimes a sour *mucus* that bit my throat like an acid. My skin got yellow, and my feet and hands cold and damp. My tongue was coated. I had spells of giddiness and palpitation of the heart to that degree I expected to tumble down and die almost anywhere.

"I was in this condition five years. Every remedy I heard of I tried, and good physicians did all they knew how to do. Yet I kept slipping down the hill. Then came a cough. No cough medicine had any effect on it. People whispered, '*He's going with consumption*,' and I thought so, too. But it wasn't consumption. Not a bit. My lungs were sound as a new bellows, so I found out afterwards. This is a common mistake. I threw up everything—even sweet milk. The doctor said I must get better or die, and that right away. I was now too weak to walk; I could only totter and stagger.

"A friend came in one day and said, 'Alderson, you are in bad form. I wish I had known it sooner; but I'm afraid it's too late now.' 'What would you have done?' I asked. 'I should have insisted on your taking *Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup*, and nothing else,' he replied. 'I have seen it cure lots of such cases, though none as bad as yours.' 'Let us try it even now,' I begged. We did so; one bottle seemed to do me no good. Weeks went by, and I stuck to Mother Seigel. I began to sleep and eat a little, I was able to go out in a few days afterward. One day, being hungry, I ate a full meal at the house of a neighbour; it was the first for months; I was afraid it would kill me. Did it? No, I felt the better for it. *Hurrah for 'Mother Seigel,'* I cried; 'she will cure me.' And she did. To-day I am as healthy and hearty as I was on New Year's Day, 1883.

"My disease was indigestion and dyspepsia, and the *dropsy* is one of its most alarming symptoms. When the liver and kidneys are partially paralysed, the fluids of the body remain in the tissues, which is dropsy. I tell you the ailment above all others to be afraid of is the one I had, and the only cure for it that I know of is the remedy that snatched me almost from the very jaws of death."

Thus happily ended the experience of my American friend. R. W. S.

London, Oct. 27, 1890.

(4) 19, 26ju & 3jy 37

A FAIR, BEAUTIFUL SKIN.—Sulpholine Soap gives the natural tint and peach-like Bloom of a perfect Complexion; makes the Skin smooth, supple, healthy, comfortable. Sulpholine Soap, 6d. Tablets. Everywhere. (4)

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Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTHS.

At Chefoo, on the 11th of June, the wife of E. R. JELLISON, M.D., of the M. E. Mission, Nanking, of a son.

At Shanghai, on the 14th of June, the wife of Rev. W. J. KNAPP, of the International Missionary Alliance, Wuhu, of a daughter.

At Shanghai, on the 17th inst., the wife of GEORGE C. THOMPSON, Barque *Mary Stewart*, of Aberdeen, of a son—stillborn.

MARRIAGE.

At Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on Tuesday, 2nd June, 1891, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A, JAMES JONES to ALICE MAUD, third daughter of Capt. John WHITTLE.

DEATH.

At 3, Minghong Road, on the 19th June, 1891, ALICE MARGARETH, the beloved wife of George C. Thompson (British Barque *Mary Stewart*, Aberdeen), aged 24 years.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Kobe Maru*, for Nagasaki—Professor N. de Gondatti, Mrs. Nickold and 2 infants, Messrs. Matsui, Hama and Ozawa. For Kobe—Messrs. J. Stewart and Louis, Capts. J. E. Nesbit and Munter, Miss Munter, Rev. A. Bonsey and child. For Yokohama—Dr. R. Sloan. For San Francisco—Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Bennett and child, Professor W. B. Bonnell. For Liverpool—Mr. J. H. Ormerod. For London—Mr. H. Kopsch.

Per str. *Saghalien*, for Hongkong—Dr. Pichon. For Singapore—Mr. Rigiani. For Suez—Mr. Aksenoff. For Marseilles—Mrs. Bœuf, Messrs. Egerton, Mackechnie, Anderson, P. Murphy, Valette, J. K. Harris and Coulthard. For Saigon—Mr. Riffara.

Per str. *Haechang*, for Wenchow—Mrs. Stott and Miss Bardsley.

Per str. *Taiwo*, for Hankow—Mr. E. F. Bennett.

Per str. *Haeshin*, for Foochow—Dr. E. Peterson, Messrs. H. E. Hall, Schlee and H. Galt.

Per str. *Fungshun*, for Chefoo—Mr. A. Mason.

Per str. *Kiangyü*, for Nanking—Mrs. Ferguson and Miss Collier.

Per str. *Taku*, for Chefoo—Mrs. Glendy.

Per str. *Chungking*, for Tientsin—Messrs. D. Weber, Schmidt and Kieckhajer.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Bayern*, from Bremen, &c.—Lieutenants Voit, Hillbrandt, Pindter, von Uslar and v. d. Veten, Dr. Paulsen, Miss Pauline Paulsen, Messrs. Schmidt, Vogel, Linse, von Amalunxen, Hoppe, Ellesbroch, Kieckhofer and Weber.

Per str. *Oxus*, from Japan—for Europe etc., Messrs. Hall and Bruine.

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Per str, *Yokohama Maru*, from Yokohama, &c.—Rev. and Mrs. Sparkham, Mrs. A. Tyler, Miss G. Stewart, Mrs. and Miss Maertens, Mrs. Kimi, Messrs. J. Ambrose, A. J. Salinas, H. Kirby and G. W. Sandeman.

Per str. *Tehhsing*, from Hankow—Mrs. Ede, Messrs. Welch and Gibb. From Kiukiang—Mr. Mobsby. From Wuhu—Dr. Stuart. From Chinkiang—Mr. Bernard.

Per str. *Tsinan*, from Australia via Hongkong—Misses De Lancy and Brand.

Per str. *Haeshin*, from Foochow—Messrs. Bushby and Medard.

Per str. *Tsiwo*, from Hankow—Messrs. A. T. Burnett Stewart and Arnold Elbert. From Chinkiang—Father Levnlly and Mr. Mansfield.

Per str. *Peshawur*, from Bombay, &c.—Miss Jeffreys, Mrs. Ross and 3 children, Mrs. Getley, Messrs. Merz, E. Helbing, V. L. Charlswood, O. Vanila, and W. A. Hulse.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Mrs. Andrew Moore.

Per str. *Kiangfoo*, from Hankow—Rev. M. Yaras, Mr. A. J. d'Almeida, Mr. and Mrs. Kenmure and 2 children.

Per str. *Amoy*, from Hongkong—Messrs. Heinemann and Poopmann.

Per str. *Ngankin*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Misses (2) Wilson and 4 children, and Mr. Craven. From Wuhu—Mr. Russell.

Per str. *Yuenwo*, from Hankow—Mrs. Southcott, Rev. J. Youssery, Messrs. F. J. Almeida and W. McDonald.

Per str. *W. Cores de Vries*, from Nanking—Rev. E. T. Williams.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Mrs. Ching and servant.

Per str. *Kiangyu*, from Hankow—Mr. Diercks and family.

Per str. *Hsinyii*, from Tientsin via Chefoo—Messrs. Hewat and Handl.

Per str. *Peking*, from Hongkong—Miss Jones and Mr. Peterson.

Per str. *Kwanglee*, from Hongkong—Mrs. and Miss Knights, Mr. and Mrs. S. Rosenbaum.

Per str. *Taku*, from Newchwang via Chefoo—Mrs. Hudson and family.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Hankow—Messrs. Ogle, Fearon, Daniel, J. Findlay, C. Ede and Stewart. From Nanking—Rev. J. Ferguson.

Per str. *Changon*, from Hankow—Mr. O'Neal, Mr. and Mrs. Tatum and child.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer		Wind.		Hygrometer at 9 A.M.		Thermometer in shade		Initials.
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Direction	Force.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max.	Min.	
Jun									
13	29 75	72.5	S.S.E.	4	72.5	70.5	77.0	69.0	o.
14	29.57	72.0	,,	4	72.0	71.5	78 0	70.0	r.
15	29.55	71.5	S.W.	2	71.5	69 5	75.0	69.0	s
16	29.60	76.0	,,	3	76.0	73.0	83.0	72.0	s.
17	29.67	78.0	S.S.W.	3	78.0	73.0	85.0	73 0	s.
18	29.70	74.0	S.S E.	3	74.0	69.5	85.0	68.0	s.
19	29.73	73.0	S.E.	2	73.0	70.0	80 0	69.0	o.

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunde; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

Advertisements.

ROWLANDS'

KALYDOR cools and refreshes the face and hands of all exposed to the hot sun and dust, eradicates freckles, sunburn, tan, &c., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion.

ODONTO whitens the teeth, preserves decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

MACASSAR OIL preserves and beautifies the hair, and can be also had in a golden colour. Sizes 3/6; 7/-; 10/6.

Ask Chemists for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

Wholesale and Retail Agents for China:—A. S. Watson & Co., Shanghai.

24jy-91 38 18th July, 1890.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE

Delicately fragrant as the Rose itself. Always sweet and fresh, its delightful odour never wearies.

ATKINSON'S

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superior to all others for the fineness of its Aroma, its strength, and its exceedingly refreshing qualities.

ATKINSON'S EXCELSIOR is the best. Of all Dealers.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

CAUTION!—Only genuine with shield-shape blue and yellow label and usual Trade mark—a "White Rose"—and address in full.

(1) d alt. 29jy-92 47 30th Jan., 1891.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

-GOLD MEDAL-PARIS, 1878-

Sold by all dealers throughout the World.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty-five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

tf 33 13th April, 1887

Health for a Shilling.

BY THE USE OF

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

If your *Liver* be sluggish take Holloway's Pills. Should your *Stomach* be deranged these Pills, if taken, will act like a charm. Is your *Blood* impure? here again is your remedy.

In the hand-to-hand struggle for existence, in the present day, good health is everything; when it is lacking all enjoyment is exploded, and competency is too often reduced to poverty. Holloway's purifying, digestive, and laxative Pills are admirably adapted for restoring soundness to invalids, whose functions are so feebly or irregularly performed that life itself seems most precarious. The Stomach has its many maladies removed by a judicious use of the Pills,—the torpid Liver is roused by them to active secretion,—the Kidneys are kindly encouraged to greater activity,—the Bowels are gently stimulated, and every other organ subserving digestion is placed at its natural standard and better fitted for its duties.

The old, the young, the rich, the poor whether soldier or civilian, who may suffe from the consequences arising from over indulgence at the table or otherwise, will find that, if health can possibly be restored, these patent Pills (taken according to the printed direction) will prove their infallibility.

The Friend to All.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Has there ever been a malignant sore, an old ulcer, or a wound of any kind to which this unrivalled "Heal all" has been applied in vain; "certainly not," answer grateful thousands. Even those ulcerous sores arising from nameless causes which sap the very existence of the young and strongest, and which a course of Mercury can never cure, always yield to the influence of this renowned Ointment, when perseveringly used in conjunction with the Pills.

For aches or pains, contracted and stiff joints,—for coughs and colds (which latter often settle upon the chest, producing fatal consequences) let the afflicted parts be effectually rubbed with the Ointment, as salt is into meat, and a certain cure will only be a question of time and patience. 41 tf

THE 65TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

was held at EDINBURGH on *Tuesday, the 28th April, 1891*, to declare the results of the Business for the past Year, and to receive the Report on the Investigation of the Company's affairs and Division of Surplus Funds for the five Years ended 15th November, 1890.

The following Results for the Year ended 15th November, 1890, were reported:—

3390 New Proposals for Life Assurance were received during the Year for £1,802,209

3030 Policies were issued, assuring £1,572,248

The Total Existing Assurances in force at 15th November 1890 amounted to ..... £21,545,649 inclusive of sums re-assured with other offices.

The Claims during the Year amounted, including Bonus Additions, to £627,125

The Annual Revenue for the Year ended 15th November, 1890, amounted to £991,957

The Accumulated Funds at same date amounted to ..... £7,488,625 being an increase during the Year of £144,668.

The total Surplus of the five Years was found to be £663,771, from which, after providing for the Intermediate Bonus already paid between 1885-90, and setting aside a further sum of £40,000 towards the Reserve Fund, which would now amount to £80,000, a Bonus was declared, giving Reversionary Additions to the aggregate amount of £1,014,000.

The rate of Bonus to the Colonial Scheme is at the rate of 28s. per cent per annum, being the same as on the occasion of last division in 1885.

With an Intermediate Bonus at the rate of 20s. per cent per annum for Policies of five years' standing becoming claims between 15th November, 1891, and 15th November, 1895.

It was also intimated that after this date the *claims* under all the Company's Policies *would be payable immediately* on proof of death and title to the satisfaction of the Directors at Head Office.

Bonus Notices will be posted to Policyholders as soon as they arrive from home.

W. T. PHIPPS,
Chief Agent.

Shanghai, 19th June, 1891.

—n 19, 22 & 24ju— 1499

NOW READY.

CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS,

BY THE

REV. A. H. SMITH.

Price, $2.50.

CAN BE OBTAINED AT

Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LD.
Mr. W. BREWER,
AND
NORTH-CHINA HERALD OFFICE.

1514 Shanghai, 23rd Feb., 1891.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 19th June, 1891.

PIECE GOODS.—In the experience of many connected with this trade the past week has been even more dull than any this season, which is saying a good deal, but, on the contrary, others, who are probably the happy possessors of goods wanted for current requirements, seem to have found more life in the market; however from the volume of business reported the latter appear to be in the minority. Some parts of the country have been visited with much needed rain, but not in anything like the necessary quantity, and every day is increasing the anxiety the natives have for the crops. In addition to this, too, the recent riots and troubles up the river, although temporarily suppressed, are no doubt creating uneasiness, the feeling being that the organisation which is at the bottom of it is only biding its time until the authorities are less prepared than they are at present. For most English goods, prices are unchanged privately, but any attempt at obtaining an advance meets with poor success; the auctions show, too, that the demand is very limited and forced sales have to be made at a decline. A lower range of prices seem to be established at the consuming markets for American makes, and holders are not averse to meeting buyers, but the enquiry so far remains very small.

The Manchester market continues weak, and manufacturers, as their engagements run out, are more willing to treat for fresh orders, consequently a fair amount in certain classes has been done this week for forward delivery on easier terms.

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—Sales are reported of about 25,000 pieces as follows:—*Red 6 Women* ₮1.45 *Blue 2 Flag* ₮1.50, *Red Pagoda* ₮1.57½, *Collie Lion* ₮1.59, *Gold Pashuda* ₮1.60, *Red Tea Caddy* ₮1.60½, *Blue Dragon and 7 Boys* ₮1.62½. *Blue 6 Women* ₮1.67½, *Guardsman* ₮1.77, *Eagle* ₮1.80, and *Indian Chief* ₮1.87. Good qualities are still wanted at steady prices, but for medium and common makes there is very little enquiry, and auction results are mostly lower.

Light Weights.—Only the public sales have appeared, and they follow the course of the common 8.4lbs.

Heavy Weights.—There has been less enquiry this week, the few sales mentioned being, in 10lbs. *Red Butterfly* ₮1.92½. *Red Juggler* ₮2.05, and *Two Flag* ₮2.12, and in 11lbs. *Horse* chop at ₮2.20. The auction results are in favour of the buyers, in many cases as much as 3 candareens.

12lbs., 36-inch.—These, also, have been very sparsely dealt in, only two sales being reported, namely:—*Guardsman and Character* ₮2.13 and *Three Feather* ₮2.57½.

White Shirtings.—A sale of 64-reeds is reported this week, namely *Taiping Eagle*, 2,500 pieces at ₮1.86½. For this count there is a slight recovery noticeable at auction, but prices are still much below what they can be replaced at. In 72-reeds there is nothing to report, and prices are drooping still at the public sales. A few finer make, under *Scales* chop, have sold again at ₮2.35.

T-Cloths.—There is not a single sale of *English* make reported, and at the usual auctions prices are lower, except for the better qualities of 8lbs. In *Bombays* 500 pieces *Red Dragon* 6lbs. have changed hands at ₮1.03.

Jeans.—*English* and *Dutch* nothing reported. In *American* a sale has been made of 2,000 pieces *Pepperell Beaver* at ₮2.10 less 1 per cent. clearing the market of goods in first hands.

Drills.—*English.*—Nothing of importance doing, trifling sales of *Blackbird and Snail* at ₮2.05 and *Koongbing Cock* at ₮2.12 being the only ones published.

In *Dutch* 900 pieces *Beaver* are mentioned at ₮2.01½.

American.—The only transaction from first hands appears to be 2,250 pieces *Boar's Head* at ₮2.42½, though other sales are rumoured. There is a decidedly weaker feeling and the natives are re-selling below cost, a re-sale of *Pepperells* being reported yesterday ₮2.71 net.

Sheetings.—*English.*—A few sales have been made at steady prices, namely *Blue Eagle* ₮2.32½, *Blue Bell* ₮2.34, *Horse Head* and *Sun* ₮2.37½.

American.—There is very little enquiry, and that at weaker rates. Only one sale is reported from first hands, namely 4,000 pieces *Boott Cock* at ₮2.60.

Cotton Yarn.—*English.*—There are no transactions reported of these Spinnings.

Bombay.—Sales this week amount to 1,844 bales, prices being somewhat irregular, an advance being paid where certain chops are scarce and firmly held. Sales are as follows:—

No. 6s 60 bales—*Leopold* ₮42.

10s., 307 bales—*Star of India* Mule and *Western India* ₮44½, *Anglo Indian* ₮44¾, *Britannia* ₮47½ and *Tea Carrier* ₮48½.

16s., 748 bales—*Motilall* and *Victoria* ₮50½, *Hongkong and Shanghai Mill* ₮57½ *Jamshed* ₮51¾. *Star of India* Mule and *Lottery* ₮52½, *Currimbhoy* ₮53, *Framjee Petit* ₮53½/53.65, *Bombay Cotton Mill* and *Tea Carrier* ₮54½

No. 20s., 702 bales—*Queen* ₮53½. *Indo-China* ₮53½, *Ripon Mule* ₮53¾, *Currimbhoy* ₮54½/54, *Imperial* ₮54¾/54½, *James Greaves* ₮55/54¾, *Motilall* ₮55½, *Howard and Bullough* ₮55½ *Tea Carrier* ₮55¾ and *Connaught* ₮56/55.85.

2-fold 20s., 27 bales—*Vithaldas* ₮64.

Fancy Goods.—Sales from Stock have been scarce this week, but a little more is doing in indents. *Turkeys Reds* are quiet; the old chops have continued to go off well, but a lot of new ones have appeared this season which rather promise to overdo the market. There is a small enquiry for *Muslins*, common qualities, and *Pink Lion* have again realised ₮0.41½. Business is reported in *Crape Cashmeres* to extent of 600 pieces at ₮1.97½. A sale is reported also of 500 pieces *Cotton Dice Checks* at ₮1.74 for an assortment. A transaction amounting to 2,000 dozens *Printed Handkerchiefs* has taken at ₮0.57½ per dozen.

Woollens.—The market is weaker all round. *Camlets* show a decline at auction for all chops, the better makes suffering the most. A sale has been made privately of 100 pieces *Lion* chop, assorted, at ₮9.30. *Long Ells* are also slightly lower, no further transactions being reported from private sellers. *Lastings* have declined a mace and a half for the crack auction chop but the others are not quite so bad. In addition to these the sale of 180 pieces *Lion* is reported at ₮6.45 for *Black*. With the exception of T.T.B., prices for which are steady, all chops of *Spanish Stripes* have gone in buyers favor this week at auction, but the decline is only slight.

Metals and Miscellaneous.—From Mr. Alex. Bielfeld's report of 19th June:—My last report was dated the 12th instant. Matters since have assumed a more tranquil aspect on the river, and the secret societies appear to be resting after their first and rather exciting innings. The prospects of trade with the interior are not more re-assuring than they were when my last report was issued. It may be a significant warning that many Chinese, both at Shanghai and the various regions of the country through their local agents have been withdrawing their money from the local foreign Banks. Further it is noteworthy to learn that similar stories as these on the river, before the riot, are now current in the North as far away as Mukden and Kirin where the vilest placards have been posted containing threats to burn the missions and drive the "foreign devil" out of the country.

METALS.—There is very little change to note under this heading. I hear that ₮4 have been offered and refused for small parcels of LB. LEAD.—The stocks are small, the demand remains of a retail character. PIG IRON.—With the exception of a contract for one of the Arsenals there has been nothing doing under this heading. NAILROD IRON.—Nothing has been done in Belgian and Soliers, the latter is offered by natives at ₮1.92½. A contract of 100 tons Scotch is reported at ₮2.10, and 100 tons Dawes, "spot," have been done at ₮2.17½. BAR IRON has continued quiet, and sales are insignificant. IRON WIRE is without any change, and deliveries are unsatisfactory. OLD IRON.—Trade in the north is fairly good, but prices for nearly all descriptions are lower. A small parcel of Cobble Wire was done at ₮2. STEEL.—Anchor chop is being offered at ₮3.75, and Double Horse chop at ₮3.85, without finding buyers. SPELTER AND STRAITS TIN.—No business. COPPER AND YELLOW METAL SHEATHING.—A parcel of about 100 piculs Old was done at ₮10.50 *ex* duty, and the same quantity was bought for ships use at ₮17.50. In COPPER AND SHEATHING there has been no business of importance done.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.—Some 400 cases Vienna MATCHES. Lion chop, are reported at ₮16.25 to ₮16.50. SOAP is selling in moderate quantities at previous rates. WINDOW GLASS.—4,000 cases, good assortment, are reported contracted for at ₮2.35 to ₮2.40. NEEDLES.—Small contracts of old chops have been booked at various rates. 10 cases No. 1/5, Silver Phœnix, were sold at ₮57.50 for rusty, and ₮67.50 for good. DYES AND COLORS.—A sale of 25,000 tins Purpurine, Lion chop, is on record as sold at 17½ cands. In other descriptions there has been no business, and deliveries have been small. BUTTONS are quite neglected, and sales are difficult to effect, even at large concessions in values. UMBRELLAS.—No demand. Quotations nominal. STEARIN CANDLES.—1,000 cases 9 oz., have been done at ₮1.42½. LLAMA BRAID.—Sales are:—10 cases assorted, No. 45, at 35 cands.; 10 cases at 38 cands.; and 5 cases assorted, No. 105, at ₮1.10. BERLIN WOOL.—A sale of 10 cases 14 oz., is reported at 68½ cands. TOWELS AND HANDKERCHIEFS have been contracted for to some extent.

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The export to date as per Customs Returns stands thus :—

			Re-exports.
Season 1891 × 92	20,615,425 lbs.	....	13,753,100 lbs.
,, 1890 × 91	16,205,149 ,,	....	14,626,132 ,,
,, 1889 × 90	16,624,846 ,,	....	14,110,000 ,,

The following are the departures for London :—

As per last Report in 3 steamers	9,113,329 lbs.
12th June, *Flintshire*	1,244,424 ,,
	10,357,753 lbs.
Against in 4 steamers last year	11,519,735 lbs.

Departures for Odessa :—

As per last Report in 3 steamers	10,809,776 lbs.
11th June, *Petersburg*	2,152,550 ,,
12th ,, *Glaze*	3,373,410 ,,
	16,335,736 lbs.
Against in 4 steamers last year	12,723,970 lbs.

FREIGHTS.—To London *via* Shanghai 45s. per ton.

Steamers in Port—For London—None. For Odessa, *Nishni Novgorod.*

EXCHANGE.—The comparative quotations are as under :—

	1891.	1890.
On London, Bank Bills on demand	4/5¾	4/10
Credits, 4 months' sight	4/6⅞	4/11
,, 6 ,, ,,	4/7½	4/11½
On Shanghai, Bank Bills on demand	3%	3%
3 days' sight private	3⅛%	3¼%
On Hongkong, Bank Bills on demand	29%	29%

Shares.—The business of the week comprises Hongkong Banks at 190 per cent. premium for 30th September, 182 for cash, 192½ for 31st October, 183 for cash, and 196 for November; Bank of Chinas, old *cum* new at ₮11¾ for 30th inst., old *ex* new at ₮11¾, and 11¼ for cash, $16 for September, and ₮11 for cash, and new at ₮5.66; Indo-China Steamers at ₮28½, Taku Tugs at T. ₮51, North-China Insurances at ₮270, Yangtzes at ₮65 and 70, Cantons at $112, Hongkong Fires at $305, exchange 73 and Hongkong exchange, traite Fires at $16⅔, Shanghai Gas shares at ₮200, Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf at ₮240, Pootung Wharf at ₮97½, 95, 97½, 98, 99, 100 and 99, Shanghai Lands at ₮29, Belmont Mines at ₮45, and Imuris Mines at $10.

Exchange.—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 4s. 4⅜d. Bank Bills, demand, 4s. 4⅝d. Bank Bills, 4 months sight, 4s. 5½d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 4s. 5½d.; 6 months' sight, 4s. 5¾d. Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 4s. 5⅝d., 6 months' sight, 4s. 5⅞d. On France—Bank Bills, demand, Fcs. 5.52; Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 5.65, 6 months' sight, 5.68. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 4.56. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 91½. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, per cent. discount 28⅛; Private Bills, 3 days sight, 28¼. On Yokohama Telegraphic Transfers, 73 nom. Private Bills, 30 days' sight, 72½ On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 309, Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 309½. Bullion—Gold Bars, Peking, 98 touch, ₮221.00. Silver Bars, ₮111.00. Mexican dollars, ₮73.1. Carolus dollars, ₮91.00. Copper Cash, 1,370. Native Interest, mace 1.2. Bar Silver in London, per oz. 44⅝.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs. Morriss & Fergusson's Circular.)

June	Bar Silver ₩ oz in L'don.	On London. T/Transfers. Lowest.	T/Transfers. Highest.	Bank 4 m/s. Lowest.	Bank 4 m/s. Highest.	Credits 4 m/s. Lowest.	Credits 4 m/s. Highest.	Docty. 4 m/s. Lowest.	Docty. 4 m/s. Highest.	France. Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do. Lowest.	France. Highest.	Germany. 4 m/s. Priv.	N. Yk. Docty 4 m/s.	Hong-kong.	Yokohama. T/T.	India. Rupees. T/T.
															nom.	
13th	44⅝	4.4⅛	4.4¼	4.5	4.5	4.5⅜	4.5⅜	4.5½	4.5½	5.63/5.66	5.64/5.67	4.55	91¾	28⅛	73	308⅞
15th	44⅝	4.4⅛	4.4¼	4.5	4.5	4.5¼	4.5¼	4.5⅜	4.5⅜	5.63/5.66	5.63/5.66	4.54	92	28⅛	73	309
16th	44$\frac{9}{16}$	4.4	4.4¼	4.4⅞	4.5	4.5¼	4.5¼	4.5¼	4.5⅜	5.62/5.65	5.63/5.66	4.53	92	28⅛	73	309
17th	44$\frac{9}{16}$	4.4	4.4	4.4⅞	4.5	4.5¼	4.5¼	4.5¼	4.5⅜	5.62/5.65	5.63/5.66	4.53	92	28⅛	73	309
18th	44$\frac{9}{16}$	4.4	4.4¼	4.5	4.5⅛	4.5¼	4.5⅜	4.5⅜	4.5½	5.63/5.66	5.64/5.67	4.54	91¾	28⅛	73	308½
19th	44⅝	4.4¼	4.4⅜	4.5⅛	4.5¼	4.5½	4.5½	4.5⅜	4.5⅝	5.65/5.68	5.65/5.68	4.56	91½	28⅛	73	309

AUCTION SALES.

Auctions for the week ending 18th June, 1891, comprised the following Goods :—

	For the week.		Previous week.		Corresponding week last year.	
Grey Shirtings	28,355 pcs.	against	26,285 pcs.	and	26 684	pcs.
White Shirtings	10,110 ,,	,,	9,241 ,,	,,	6,981	,,
T-Cloths	6,540 ,,	,,	6 391 ,,	,,	6,375	,,
Drills, English	420 ,,	,,	300 ,,	,,	......	,,
Jeans, ,,	180 ,,	,,	190 ,,	,,	360	,,
Sheetings, English	1,060 ,,	,,	780 ,,	,,	260	,,
Turkey Reds	129 ,,	,,	225 ,,	,,	......	,,
Velvets	...... pcs.	against	...... pcs.	and	......	pcs.
Velveteens	...... ,,	,,	...... ,,	,,	24	,,
Cotton Yarn	...... bales	,,	...... ,,	,,	......	bls.
Camlets	1,500 pcs.	,,	1,290 ,,	,,	1,450	pcs.
Long Ells	600 ,,	,,	640 ,,	,,	520	,,
Lastings	740 ,,	,,	500 ,,	,,	540	,,
Spanish Stripes	732 ,,	,,	702 ,,	,,	894	,,

PIECE GOODS.

At *Ni-kee*, 13th June—

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—850 pieces; *Blue Phœnix* ₮1.14½/15 *Red Fish* ₮1 24½/24¾ *Blue Man and Horse* ₮1.51¼/51½.
T-Cloths.—8-lbs.—100 pieces; *Heaven Mandarin* ₮1.61½/61¾.
Turkey Reds.—129 pieces; 2¾-lbs. *Watch* chop ₮1.13¾.
Muslins.—*Assorted Figured* 100 pieces; *Blue and Gold Mandarin* ₮0.47¾.
Chintz.—*Assorted*, 80 pieces; 3 *Star* ₮0.90.

At Tsay-wo, 15th June—

White Shirtings.—*Fine*, 30 pieces; *H* ₮2.57.
T-Cloths.—7 lbs.—250 pieces; *Blue Double Dragon and Bell* ₮1.16.
Embossed Velvets.—*Dyed*, 20 pieces; *Woman* ₮0.16¾/17¼.

At *Ta-koo*, 16th June—

Grey Shirtings.—7-lbs.—1,100 pieces; *Steamer* ₮1.05½/06. *Blue Dragon* ₮1.10.
8.4-lbs.—3,450 pieces; *Blue Eagle* ₮1.03¾/04¾, *Man and Horse* ₮1.13, *Silver Steamer* ₮1.29¾30, *Red Fish Man* ₮1.40½, *Blue Dragon* ₮1.58½/59, *Blue Fisherman* ₮1.60½.
10-lbs.—400 pieces; *Blue Dragon* ₮1.94¼/94½.
11-lbs.—500 pieces, *Silver Steamer* ₮2.15½, *Blue Dragon* ₮2.25/25½.
T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—1,275 pieces; *Blue Eagle* ₮0.97¾/98¼, *Man and Horse No. 2 M.T.* ₮1.20½, *Steamer* ₮1.35/35½ and *Silver Dragon* ₮1.43/43¾.
7.4-lbs.—525 pieces; *Gold* 囍 *No. 3* ₮1.49¾, No. 2 ₮1 52½, No. 1 ₮1.58¾
8-lbs.—780 pieces; *Blue Anchor* ₮1.04¼, *Steamer* ₮1.53½ and *Silver Dragon* ₮1.69¼.
8.4-lbs.—420 pieces; *Gold* 囍 *No. 3* ₮1.71, No. 2 ₮1.74/74¼, and No. 1 ₮1.83½.

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At *E-ho*, 17th June—

Grey Shirtings.—5-lbs.—500 pieces; *Red Peacock* $0.70/70½.

7-lbs.—210 pieces; *Red Peacock* $1.00½.

8.4-lbs.—2,940 pieces; *Black Tea Caddy XX* $1.31½ *Blue 2 Duck* $1.30, *Blue 3 Duck* $1.35½, *Red Crab* $1.36, *Blue Crab* $1.40½, *Blue Bell* XX $1.63½, *Blue Tea Caddy DDD* $1.72½/73, *Green 2 Tea Caddy* $1 63½ *Blue* do. $1.91.

10-lbs.—1,350 pieces; *Red Crab* $1.90½, *Blue do.* XX $1.95½, *Blue Bell* $1.91½/92, *Blue Tea Caddy CC* $2.14½, do. *DDD* $2.17½/17½.

11-lbs.—500 pieces; *Blue Peacock* $1.80/80½, and *Blue Bell* $2.15½/16.

White Shirtings.—64-reed, 250 pieces, *Red Tea Caddy* $1.30½, 72-reed, 250 pieces; *Gold Tea Caddy* $1.75. 80-reed, 150 pieces; *Umbrella* $1.67½/67½.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs. 1,190 pieces; *Red Peacock* $0.93½/93½, *Red Tea Caddy* $1.15½/16, *Blue Tea Caddy* $1.29½.

Do. 8-lbs.—300 pieces; *Red Tea Caddy* $1.35½/35½.

At *Yuen-fong*, 18th June—

Grey Shirtings.—6-lbs.—1,400 pieces: *Lotus* $0 74½, *Two Man* $0.76½.

7-lbs.—2,650 pieces; *Blue Britannia* $1.08½ *Blue 4-Sister* $1.10½/10½, and *Blue 3-Students* $1.19½.

8.4-lbs.—7,275 pieces; *House* $1.08/08½. *Two Man* $1.12½ *Blue Britannia* (mild) $1.13 *Blue 4-Sisters* $1.29/29½, *Blue 3-Students* $1.29/30. *Red Grand Father* $1.31½. *Blue Double Shield* $1.34½, *Red 3-Students* $1.44½/45, *Red Saint Child* $1.48½/49, *Painted Grand Father* $1.52/52½ and *Five Brothers* $1.67½.

10-lbs.—2,900 pieces; *Blue Britannia* $1.73½/75½, *Red* do. (mild) $1.89/89½, *Red 3-Students* $1.89½/91, *Red Emperor's Birthday* $1.91½/91½, and *Red 4 Sisters AAA* $2.07½/08.

10.12 lbs.—400 pieces; *Gold Britannia* $2.21½/21½.

11-lbs.—1,200 pieces; *Painted 3-Students* $2.21½/22.

12-lbs.—630 pieces; *Nine Lions* $2.14½/16, and *Soldier* $2.28½/29.

White Shirtings.—64-reed, 4,050 pieces: *House* bright $1.30½/31, do. dull $1.30½/30½. *Blue Double Lighthouse* bright $1.35½/36, dull $1.31½. *Black and Gold 3 Students* $1.50½/51.

72-reed.—5,380 pieces; *White and Gold 3-Students* $1.72, *Red 2 Sister* $1.70½/72½, *Red Double Lighthouse* bright, $1.76/76½ do. dull $1.78/78½, do. *Star* $1.72½, *Red Gold Star* bright $2.02½ do. dull $2.02½/03½.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—900 pieces; *Blue 3 Students* $0.92½. *Blue Lion* $1 19½/20, *Red 3-Students* $1.25½/25½.

8-lbs.—800 pieces; *Blue Lion* $1.35, and *Painted 3-Students* $1.67/6½.

Sheetings.—*English.*—14-lbs.—1,060 pieces; *Lion on Cloud* $2.16/17½, *Old Man Head B* $2.17½ do. *A* $2.39½/39½.

Drills.—*English*, 14-lbs.—300 pieces; *Britannia* $2.29, and *Old Man Head* $2.39.

Do. do. 15-lbs.—120 pieces; *Running Deer* $1.99½/99½.

Jeans.—*English.*—8-lbs.—180 pieces; *Double Squirel* $1.71½.

AUCTION SALES OF WOOLLENS DURING THE WEEK.

Chops	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Dk. Gentian.	Green, and N. Green.*	Orange and Yellow.*	Ash & Lav.*	White	Purple	Black.	*Brown & Mag.	Mauve.	Lt. Gt.* Mid. ,,	Sales Pcs.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
Camlets.													
Lighthouse, S.S.G ppc.	9.27½	9.77½	9.10/92½	9.77½	9.80/82½	...	...	...	...	...	6.22½/25	9.27½/40	
Sales, pcs. ...	200	90	120	10*	30	...	...	...	...	...	20	30*	500
Ship, G.G.M., p.pc. ...	9.47½	9 80	9.15	9 85	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.32½	
Sales, pcs ..	40	10	30	10*	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	10*	100
9 Old Man, S.S.H. ...	8.80	8.85/87½	8.97½	9.35	9.32½/37½	..	...	...	8.22½	...	9.20	8.80/85	
Sales, pcs. ..	200	100	100	10*	20	...	...	..	10	...	20	30*	500
Goose, C P.H. p.pc. ...	8.87/88	.....	8.69/70	9.09	9.32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	50	....	30	10*	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Man & Horse, p.pc. ..	8.88/91	8.36	.....	9.16	9.31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ..	50	10	.....	10*	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Bear, p. pc.	8.41/43	.....	8.20	8.38	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
ales, pcs. ...	30	.....	10	10*	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Fish, P.P.P. p.pc.....	8.76	8.90	8.76	9.17	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	20	10	10	10*	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Blue Dragon, p. pc.....	9.27½	9.65	9.15	9.77½	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	20	10	10	10*	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Red Dragon.....p. pc.	8 70	8.80	8.65	9.25	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	20	10	10	10*	.....	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	50
Double Cock, p. pc. ...	.. ...	.....	8 60	... ..	.....	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Three Dog, . pc.	.....	8.15	.....	... ...	.....	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
Sales pcs. ...	.. ...	10	.....	.....	.....	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	10
Long Ells.													
Lighthouse G.G.L. pc.	4.74/76	... ..	4.99	5.10	.....	...	...	5.11	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	140	.....	20	20*	.....	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	200
Tiger & Ring, C.P.H. pp.	4.71/73	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
HorseHead, H.D.B, p.p	4.80	.....	4.79	.....	4.70	...	...	4.95	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	100	.....	20	... ...	20	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	160
2 Phœnix, p.pc.	4.50/52	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Tiger C.P.H., p.pc.....	4.37/38	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	60	...	.....	.....	.....	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	60
Buffalo Head, H.B. H p.	4 45/46	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Lastings.													
Ship, G.G.L., p.pc. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	8.32½/35	...	...	8.55/57½	
Sales, pcs. ...	.....	... ...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	360	...	...	40	400
9 Old Man, F.F.R. p.p	.....	.....	7.10	.....	.....	...	...	...	6.87½	...	...	7.15	
Sales, pcs. ..	.. ...	.....	20	.....	.....	...	...	...	160	...	...	20	200
Tiger, C.P.H., p. pc...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	8.08/09	...	...	...	
Sales, p. pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	140
Spanish Stripes.													
Britannia T.T.B. p.yd.	0.41½/41½	0.46½	0.42½	.....	0.43½	...	...	0.40½	0.46	...	0.46	0.45½	
Sales, pcs. ..	60	12	6	.....	6	...	...	6	6	..	6	24	126
Single Phœnix. p.yd...	0.37.4/37.8	0.43.9	0.37.6/37.7	0.42.2	.....	0.43.6	...	...	0.44	...	041.3	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	90	6	84*	12*	.....	0.43.1*	...	...	6	...	12	...	222
H.H., p. yd.	0.41.6/41.7	.....	0.47.6	0.43 9	0.42.65	12	...	...	...	...	...	0.44.85	
Sales, pcs. ...	36	.....	18	6*	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6*	72
Dragon, p.yd	0.37.55	0.42.85	0.38 2	0.40.4	.....	...	...	...	..	...	...	0.37.05	
Sales, pcs. ...	12	6	6	6*	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	6*	36
Sea Horse, B T.I p.yd.	0.38.45/38.55	.. ..	0.38.1/38½	0.37.1/37.15	0.42.3	0.43.35 0.44½*	0.44½	...	0.44.05	...	0.44.15	6.39.2 0.37.4*	
Sales, pcs. ...	96	.....	18	12*	6	12	6	...	6	...	6	78	240
Pigs Head, p. yd.....	0.33.1	.....	0.35.85	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ..	6	.....	6	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Elephant & Pot p yd....	0.22.15	.....	0 30.7	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	12	.....	12	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24

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Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 17th June, 1891, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 134 to 138, both numbers inclusive.

Goods.	Re-Exports and their Destinations.																
	Ningpo	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Foochow	Hongkong.	Nagasaki.	Hiogo.	Yokohama	Corea.	Local.	Sundries.
Grey Shirtings † ..... Pcs.	41,435	2,380	41,674	5,010	9,495	54,015	11,400	27,900	5,590	1,845	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	...
T-Cloths, 32-in. ..... ,,	4,690	1,970	4,830	745	1,275	5,565	7,462	4,735	680	4,135	...	...	...	...	...	2,600	300
,, 36-in. ..... ,,	3,560	..	160	170	600	120	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100	...
White Shirtings ..... ,,	2,520	250	4,415	760	2,588	29,743	2,820	16,512	2,380	440	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...
Drills, English & Dutch .... ,,	60	15	1,670	90	15	1,075	650	1,860	750	135	300	...	..	...	...	150	75
,, American ..... ,,	150	...	1,050	...	...	3,595	600	10,605	300	...	...	..	..	...	...	90	...
Jeans, English & Dutch ..... ,,	30	...	90	30	...	300	...	2 980	40	...	...	..	..	...	...	140	...
,, American ..... ,,	...	..	40	...	...	...	210	240	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	40	...
Sheetings, English ..... ,,	3,410	40	3,190	2,330	2,150	4,240	6,950	4,840	1,690	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	80
,, American ..... ,,	1,160	...	120	...	...	100	9,665	45,925	4,990	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...
Dyed Shirtings ..... ,,	1,153	...	4,880	50	110	833	156	1,050	312	...	...	...	..	...	...	50	...
Brocades & Sp. Stings, White ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
,, ,, ,, Dyed ... ,,	...	...	160	...	50	...	80	80	50	..	...	...	..	...	...	100	...
Chintzes ..... ,,	...	...	457	50	60	430	...	512	150	...	...	...	..	...	...	260	...
Printed T-Cloths ..... ,,	161	...	3,670	348	468	2,239	250	3,167	416	160	...	...	..	...	...	350	100
Printed Twills ..... ,,	...	...	248	...	...	324	...	480	300	...	...	...	..	...	...	160	...
Turkey Red Shirtings ..... ,,	149	280	830	200	1,537	3,282	3,839	2,954	650	460	50	..	..	...	...	100	...
Velvets ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	60	144	...	150	96	...	...	...	..	...	...	120	...
Velveteens ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	288	...	...	...	..	...	...	60	...
Handkerchiefs ..... Doz.	400	...	1,600	150	1,400	1,400	500	400	1,280	...	...	...	...	4000	...	2,400	...
Muslins ..... Pcs.	100	...	600	83	100	1,326	1,100	1,600	200	160	591	...	...	..	...	200	400
Lenos & Balzarines ..... ,,	80	...	224	...	...	150	40	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Cotton Yarn, Indian ..... Pcls.	45	...	588	75	1,128	225	2,640	3,087	6,273	33	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
,, English ..... ,,	...	...	18	54	108	432	60	291	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spanish Stripes, Woollen ... Pcs.	...	...	186	...	162	240	42	228	30	...	96	...	...	...	...	90	...
,, ,, Cotton ..... ,,	...	...	90	...	24	30	48	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
Medium and Broad Cloths ,,	...	...	12	...	22	109	10	72	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
Camlets ..... ,,	50	...	134	20	530	1,180	20	70	170	20	140	...	...	...	...	80	...
Long Ells ..... ,,	40	...	80	40	280	520	20	220	140	20	...	...	...	...	...	70	...
Lastings ..... ,,	40	...	280	50	130	1,571	150	689	1,620	60	...	...	...	...	...	260	...
Cotton Lastings, & Italians ,,	60	...	1,221	40	...	3,435	1,106	4,872	1,778	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	...
Lustres, Plain ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Figured Orleans ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...
Cotton Flannels ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	20	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Lead in Pigs ..... Pcls.	902	...	37	...	...	311	105	126	85	1,682	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod ..... ,,	827	...	210	218	86	376	1,050	504	1,235	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...
Kerosine Oil, American ..... Cas.	1,900	...	...	50	...	2,850	...	300	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Russian ..... ,,	2,140	..	...	100	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Goods.	Total Deliveries.			Total Imports.			Stocks at date are based on the Chamber of Commerce Returns, of 8th June, 1890	
	As above.	For the Year from 1st Jan., 1891.	Against previous year to same term.	For the week.	For the year from 1st Jan. 1891.	Against previous year to same term.	At date. Estimated.	Against 18th June, 1890.
Grey Shirtings † ..... Pcs.	207,734	2 982 282	3.203,024	140.642	2,561 505	2,908,668	1,453 928	1,662,889
T-Cloths, 32-in. ..... ,,	38.987	640.642	637,725	38.970	653 983	507 934	388,414	215,482
,, 36-in. ..... ,,	6,890	139.113	130,826	5,440	137.442	119.359	119,607	169;126
White Shirtings ..... ,,	56,423	1,034,829	951,033	32,770	1,165,726	927,656	793.011	395.531
Drills, English and Dutch... ,,	6,845	125,243	121 296	10,616	163,573	70,550	148,459	146,665
,, American ..... ,,	15.790	211,010	151,023	... ...	334,225	117,555	193,744	53,272
Jeans, English and Dutch... ,,	3,610	80,083	78,316	12,160	81,734	105,989	68.626	48.103
,, American ..... ,,	520	6,000	4,120	... ..	.....	15,000	8,380	10.880
Sheetings, English ..... ,,	29,280	453,937	437,439	23,674	447.670	247,319	257,199	46,102
,, Am. ..... ,,	62 520	711,350	539,730	.....	924,910	362,222	361,850	162 127
Dyed Shirtings ..... ,,	8,594	98.170	69.749	2,316	61,252	54,207	?	.....
Brc. & Spot. Shtg., White... ,,	.....	1,275	2,544	.....	993	1,490	1,027	299
,, ,, ,, Dyed..... ,,	520	19,083	21,743	.. ...	16,062	8,782	6,487	7.382
Chintzes ..... ,,	1,919	35.726	38,138	1,840	38,605	26,781	36.175	11,575
Printed T-Cloths ..... ,,	11,329	225,780	218.102	4,282	169,373	207,966	222,559	204.530
Printed Twills ..... ,,	1,512	52,316	47 704	437	33,718	47,851	41.057	48.330
Turkey Red Shirtings ..... ,,	14,331	224,736	200,709	10,303	312,731	121.524	226,518	27.403
Velvets ..... ,,	570	13.505	16,925	806	13,528	16,916	5,901	14.189
Velveteens ..... ,,	348	5,982	6,274	360	4,392	1,726	1,188	5,429
Handkerchiefs ..... Doz.	13,530	222,561	233,070	5,505	162.468	161 747	167,362	138.087
Muslins ..... Pcs.	5,160	138.447	184,558	2.913	227,904	56,743	136,301	58,559
Lenos & Balzarines ..... ,,	754	46.992	21,066	2 221	34,712	32,105	6.809	17,513
Cotton Yarn, Indian ..... Pcls	14,184	229,431	159,250	30,090	283,435	181,074	141,176	56,462
,, English.. ..... ,,	969	22 501	22,154	450	15,254	14,835	2 863	22
Spanish Stripes, Woollen..... Pcs.	1,074	18.637	18,559	2,448	22,914	16,972	28,137	6.561
,, ,, Cotton ..... ,,	315	9,877	6,768	240	5,038	4,103	?	3,924
Medium and Broad Cloths... ,,	485	7,995	10,371	1.058	10,210	3.932	11,887	14.362
Camlets ..... ,,	2,414	40,521	38.515	4,740	42,298	29 :22	23,653	26,937
Long Ells ..... ,,	1,430	32,327	30,199	3,280	38,422	30,460	10 521	29.914
Lastings ..... ,,	4,890	84,749	44,199	7,998	92,092	25,334	69.469	40,154
Cotton Lastings & Italians.. ,,	12.892	298,618	295,527	11,385	270,602	203.880	217,392	230,878
Lustres, Plain ..... ,,	.....	... ...	1.260	.....	.....	1,539	.....	1,120
Figured Orleans ..... ,,	210	10,745	10.065	400	6 263	4,520	4,248	13.452
Cotton Flannels ..... ,,	268	6,857	3 790	8	4,413	16,198	93 981	17.048
Lead in Pigs ..... Pcls	3.248	54 217	49,965	420	32,508	35,416	27,957	33,648
Iron—Nail Rod..... ,,	4.527	82 340	54,412	9,240	126,481	111,491	112,087	180,705
Kerosine Oil, American..... Cas.	5,100	671,039	.....	.....	743,008	.....	‡366,294	.....
,, Russian..... ,,	2,640	243,711	.....	... ...	69,680	.....	‡277,145	.....

† Including *English* and *Dutch* 12-lbs.

* Exclusive of undeclared Import Cargoes per *Ghazee, Glengarry, Oxus, Laertes, Polyphemus, Pakling, Moray, Sutlej, Venetia, Altamower, Palinurus, Glenavon, Brindisi, Caledonien, Tatung, Thorndale, Pingsuey, Peshawur, Zanzibar* and *Bayern*.

Import Cargoes declared during interval: *Shanghai, Glenorchy, Ravenna, Tartar, Stuttgart*, and additionals ex *Glenshiel, Kaisow* and *Orestes*.

‡ From the daily returns from the Wharves.

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SHARES.

Shanghai, 19th June, 1891.

We are glad to note a brisker feeling in our share market.

Banks.—*Hongkong and Shanghai Bank* shares have been sold at 182 per cent. prem. and 183 per cent. prem. for cash, and at 190 per cent. prem. for September, 192½ per cent. prem. for October and 196 per cent. prem. for November. *Bank of China, Japan and Straits.*—The market for this stock has been somewhat irregular, business was reported on the 12th instant at T11.75 for old cum new, delivery 30th instant, at T11.75 old ex new, and at T5.66 for new. Subsequently business has been done at T11.25 and T11 for old cum new, and a sale at $16 for September is reported.

Since writing the above, we have received a quotation of 188 per cent. prem. for Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares in Hongkong.

Shipping.—*Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld.*—Shares have changed hands at T28½; *Taku Tug and Lighter Co.*—A sale is reported at T. T51.

Gas.—Business is reported at T200; there are now buyers at better rates.

Marine Insurance.—*North-China Insurance* have again been dealt in at T270. *Yangtzes* have improved considerably, business is reported at T65 and T70, and there are buyers at the latter rate. *Canton Insurance.*—A sale at $112 is reported.

Fire Insurance.—*Hongkong Fire Insurance.*—A good business in this stock has been done at $305 ex 72½, and $305 ex 73. *Straits Fires* have been the medium of exchange at $16.75 ex 73. At this rate shares can be had.

Wharves.—*Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf* shares have been dealt in at T240 and are wanted at that rate. *Pootungs* have continued to advance, business being reported at T95, 100 and 99 at the close, the market seems easier, and shares can be had at T99. An offer to purchase the property, good-will, &c. for T230,000 has been made, but the general impression seems to be that it is worth more, and if the statement that the full earning power is some T72,000 per annum net is correct, we should think that T500,000, or say seven years purchase would be about the proper value of the property.

Mining.—*Imuris* shares have been dealt in at $10 ex. 73, and *Belmonts* at T45. Miscellaneous.—*Shanghai Lands* have been sold at T29.

Shares.	No.	Value.	Paid up	Position per Last Report. Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	Last Dividend, &c. To Shareholders.	When pd. or due.	Cash Quotations. Closing.	
Banks.										Taels.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co	60,000	$125	$125	6,806,596.31	$120,377 54	31 Dec. 90	* 3	2 Mar 91	162 % pr.	339.07 188%
Do. New issue...	20.000	£42.10	£42.10	.....	.....	... ..	* £1½	2 Mar. 91	161 ,,	338.16 ,,
New Oriental Bank Corp., Ld.	58.800	£10	£10	£170.416.4.6	£27,295.7.11	31 Mar. 90	* 3 %	15 Jan. 91	...	50.00
Bank of China, Jap. & Straits, Ld	99,875	£10	£1½	£100,000	£2,111.15.2	31 Dec. 90	† 0.88	14 Feb. 91	...	11.00
Do. Founders'	1,250	£1	£1	.....	.....	.....	† T35.23	14 Feb. 91	...	756.00
Shipping.										
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ld. ...	1,000	T100	T100	.....	T1,232 70	31 Dec. 90	* T2	10 Oct. 89	...	69.00
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co. ...	49,589	£10	£10	£40,000.00	£5,126.13.4	31 Dec. 89	+ T1.17	4 Aug. 90	...	28 50
Shanghai Shipping Co.....	150	$1,000	$1,000	.....	‡T45,598.74	30 June 90	* 5 %	13 Feb. 91	...	400.00
China Shippers' Mutual S.N.Co.	12,145	£20	£15	£85,000.00	£2.384.17.6	31 Dec. 90	+ 7 %	24 Apr. 91	£15	67.84
Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ld.	8,600	T.T50	T.T50	T12.000.00	T15,146.91	31 Dec. 90	* T3	10 Mar. 91	T.T51.00	53.04
Docks.										
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	T500	T500	T19,500.00	T184 81	31 Dec. 90	* T12	15 Jan. 91	...	400.00
Tootung Dock Co.	950	T100	T100	.....	‡T50,388 31	31 Dec. 89	* 5 %	14 Jan. 88	...	35.00
Do. Prefeence shares	550	T60	T60	.....	.....	.....	+ 5 %	4 Apl. 91	...	65.00
Gas.										
Shanghai Gas Co.	2,000	T100	T100	100,000.00	T4,959.81	31 Dec. 90	* 6 %	15 Jan. 91	...	200 00
Compagnie du Gaz	500	T100	T100	T29,473.72	T39.14	31 Dec. 89	* 6 %	2 Mar. 91	...	160.00
Insurance (Marine.)										
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ld...	24,000	$83.33	$25	$650,000.00	$204,929.49	30 Apl. 90	† $4.50	11 Sept. 90	$62.00	44.33
North-China Ins. Co., Ld.....	5,000	£200	£50	T328.254.22	T661,417.23	30 June 90	T26.23	22 Apl. 90	...	270.00
Union In. Society of Canton Ld.	10,000	$250	$25	$770.000.00	$394,131.59	31 Dec. 90	† $7	20 Oct. 90	$96.00	70.08
Yangtsze Insurance Ass'tion Ld.	6,948	$100	$100	T559,112 01	.....	16 Apl. 91	† $6 %	10 Mar. 90	...	70.00
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	$1,000	$200	... ...	‡$250,732.36	31 Dec. 90	3 %	2 Apl. 88	...	nominal
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	$250	$50	$500.000.00	$430,425.12	30 Sep. 90	10 %	5 Jan. 91	$112.00	81.76
Straits Insurance Co., Limited.	30,000	$100	$20	$80,000.00	$184.054.65	31 Dec. 89	* 5 %	15 Apr. 90	$16.00	11.68
Insurance (Fire.)										
Hongkong Fire In. Co., Limited	8,000	$250	$50	$1,060.000	$285,(07.23	31 Dec. 90	† $18	4 Mar. 91	$305 00	221.97
China Fire In. Co., Limited ..	20,000	$100	$20	$748.000.00	$171.876 04	31 Dec. 90	† $6	10 Mar. 91	$81 00	59.13
Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	20,000	$100	$20	$60,000.00	$108,840.55	31 Dec. 90	† 7 %	17 Mar. 90	$16.75	12.23
Singapore Insurance Co., Ld...	29,176	$100	$20	T11,875.91	$101,889.71	31 Dec. 89	† $0.70	26 Apl. 90	$8.00	5.84
Wharfs.										
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co...	2,867	T100	T100	T89,089.75	T798.20	31 Dec. 90	* T8	2 Mar. 91	...	240.00
Bett's Wharf Hide-Curing and Wool-Cleaning Company...	2,100	T50	T50	T16,000.00	.....	31 Oct. 90	* 3½ %	29 Nov. 90	...	37.00
Tootung Wharf & Godown Co.	2,300	T100	T100	T12,000	T178.57	31 Dec. 90	† 3 %	21 Feb. 91	...	99.00
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited..	20,000	$50	$50	.....	$348,472.99	31 Dec. 90	* 1.75	7 Feb. 91	$77.00	56.21
Mining.										
Shields Mining Co.....	3,000	T100	T100	T46,430.85	T37,111.90	17 Mar 91	T2.50	7 May 91	...	340.00
Mendota Mining Co.....	3,000	T100	T100	T26,107.90	T42,017.62	17 Mar.91	T5.00	7 May 91	...	285.00
Smuggler Mining Co.	5,600	G. $100	G. $100	.....	.....	.....	$1.70	6 Jan. 91	..	150.00
Selangor Tin Mining Co., Ld. ..	120,000	$5	$2	.....	‡$40,616.09	30 June 90	None.	...	$1.65	0.73
Do. do. ...	20.000	$5	$5	.....	.....	.....	First	year.	$2.75	2.01
Imuris Mines, Ld.	175,000	£1	£1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	$10.50	7.30
Belmont Consolidated Mining Co	3,500	T100	T25	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	45.00
Cargo Boats.										
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	T200	T200	T3.003.47	T2,686.26	31 Dec. 90	* 5 %	10 Mar. 91	...	177.50
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co. ..	1,000	T100	T100	T5.000.00	T1,985.71	31 Dec. 90	+ 4 %	2 Mar. 91	...	46.50
Miscellaneous										
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld.	7.200	£20	£20	T21.192.05	T2,743.42	31 Dec. 90	* 5 %	20 Mar. 91	...	150.00
Perak Sugar Cultivat. and Co., Ld.	5,000	T50	T50	... ...	‡T32.541.53	31 Dec. 90	None.	...	...	15.00
Hall & Holtz Co-op'tive Co., Ld	6,000	T50	T50	... ...	T35,340.12	28 Feb. 90	+ T2	15 May 90	..	21.00
Japan Brewery Co., Ld.	1,500	$100	$100	$10,345.85	$2 201.51	31 Dec. 90	* $6	25 Feb. 91	$130.00	94.90
New Shanghai Electric Co., Ld.	300	T100	T100	.....	T676.14	31 Dec. 90	+ T7	11 Mar. 91	...	95.00
Sh. Land Investment Co., Ld.	20,000	T50	T30	.....	T456.76	31 Dec. 90	4½ %	4 Mar. 91	...	29.50
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ld.	1,200	$100	$100	.....	$12,308.34	31 Dec. 90	* $5	5 May 91	$95.00	69.35
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ld.	1,800	T50	T50	T1,000.00	T1,376.56	31 Dec. 90	* T2.50	31 Mar. 91	...	50.00
Major Brothers, Limited.. ...	6,000	T50	T50	.....	.....	.....	* T2.50	24 Nov. 90	...	53.00
Y'hama Engin. & Iron Work, Ld.	1,300	$100	$100	$17,500.00	$1,185.66	31 May 89	$8	31 May 90	$125.00	91.25
Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co.	650	$100	$100	.....	T5,517.45	31 Dec. 90	None.	...	$ 35.00	71.55
Do. do. new issue	650	$100	$100	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	$150.00	1109.50
Shanghai Lankat do., Ld.	1,600	T100	T60	.....	.....	.....	First	year.	...	72.50
L'Hôtel des Colonies, Limited	500	T50	T50	.....	.....	.....	T2	15 Aug. 90	..	50.00
	1,500	T50	T30	.....	.....	.....	T1.20	15 Aug. 90	...	32.00
Shanghai Ice Co.	360	T100	T100	.....	.....	.....	First	year.	...	110.00

Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.	
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1883	T45,000.00	T45,000.00	T 100	7 %	Dec. & June.	...	T105.00
Do. 1885	T30,000.00	T30,000.00	T 100	7 %	Do.	...	T105 nom.
Do. 1888	T70,000.00	T70,000.00	T 100	6 %	Do.	...	T103 ,,
China Merchants' S.N. Co. Debentures.	£300,000	£170,000	£ 100	7 %	Quarterly	£102(a)	T461.89
Lyceum Theatre Debentures	T17,000.00	T17,000.00	T 25	* 4 %	15 Sept. '90	...	T11.00
Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1884 C	$1,594,700.14	$688,145.05	$ 500	8 %	15th Oct.	$500 (a)	T365.00
Do. do. 1886 E	S. T767,200.00	T732,950.00	T 250	7 %	Mar. & Sept.	...	T275.00

*For half-year. ‖ For quarter year. † For year. ‡ A deficit. § Reserve for equalization of dividends. (a) Exclusive of accrued interest.

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